

THE NEW BOOKS.

MR. SWINBURNE'S NEW BOOK.—"A wonderful literary performance."—"Splendour of style and majestic beauty of diction never surpassed."—WILLIAM BLAKE: a Critical Essay. With Fac-simile Paintings, Coloured by Hand. Thick Svo. 16s.

Swinburne's POEMS and BALLADS. The much-abused, but widely-defended, book. 9s.

Swinburne's ATALANTA in CALYDON. 6s.

Swinburne's CHASTELARD. 7s.

Swinburne's SONG of ITALY. 3s. 6d.

Swinburne's REPLY to his REVIEWERS. 1s.

Rossetti's CRITICISM upon Swinburne. 3s. 6d.

WALT WHITMAN'S POEMS. Leaves of Grass, Drum Taps, &c. (Uniform with Swinburne's remarkable book.) Selected and Edited by W. M. Rossetti. Fine Portrait and Autograph. Pp. 450. 7s. 6d.

VISIT to KING THEODORE. A most interesting popular book by Henry A. Burette, lately returned from Gondar, Correspondent to Standard. Contains also Dr. BLANC'S admirable STORY of the CAPTIVES. Pp. 160, price 1s.

TOM MARCHMONT, the New Novel at all the Libraria. A story of English life, with a hero who is not depicted in accordance with the conventional rules for masculine perfection framed by modern society. 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

PUCK on PEGASUS. By H. C. Pennell. The book of Humorous Verse. New Edition, twice the size of the old one. New Illustrations by Sir Noel Paton, Millais, John Tenniel, Richard Doyle. Elegant binding. 10s. 6d.

CARICATURE HISTORY of the GEORGES (House of Hanover). Most amusing book of 640 pages, with 400 Pictures, Caricatures, Squibs, Broadsides, Window Pictures. By T. Wright, F.S.A. 7s. 6d.

** Companion Volume to 'History of Signboards.'

THE COLLECTOR. Charming volume of delightful Essays on Books, Authors, Pictures, Inns, Doctors, &c., by H. T. Tuckerman. Edited by Dr. DORAN. Exquisite Vignettes, 350 pages, half morocco, 6s.

GUSTAVE DORÉ'S Rough Pencillings of the World's History, First to Nineteenth Century. Daring and inimitable designs by Doré, when young. Price 7s. 6d.

ABYSSINIA and its PEOPLE. With numerous Coloured Pictures. New book for universal reading, declared by leading journals to be "the best account of the country yet made public." Pp. 400. 7s. 6d.

DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES. Harry Emanuel, F.R.G.S. The Standard Work upon the subject, with Prices and Values of Jewels brought down to present time. Second Edition. Fully illustrated, 12s. 6d.

HISTORY of SIGNBOARDS. LARGE-PAPER EDITION. 4to, with 72 extra Illustrations. Capital book to illustrate with Old Views, Portraits, &c. Only 100 printed. 30s.

Grose's famous DICTIONARY of the VULGAR TONGUE, 1785. Most curious book of racy old words and expressions. Exact copy of rare First Edition. Intended for linguists, and not "for the drawing-room." 6s.

LITERARY SCRAPS. Cuttings from Newspapers, &c. A most useful FOLIO SCRAP-BOOK of 340 Columns, formed for the reception of Cuttings, &c., with Guards. Half morocco. Authors and Literary Men have thanked the Publisher for this book. 7s. 6d.

Wright's Court-Hand Restored. BEST GUIDE to READING OLD MANUSCRIPTS. Records, Deeds, &c. Invaluable book of instructions. With Fac-similes, 10s. 6d.

London: JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN, 74 and 75, Piccadilly.

THE BOOK OF THE GARDEN. By CHARLES M'INTOSH. In 2 large vols. royal 8vo. embellished with 1,353 Engravings.

Each Volume may be had separately—viz.

1. ARCHITECTURAL and ORNAMENTAL.—On the Formation of Gardens—Construction, Heating, and Ventilation of Plant Houses, Pits, Frames, and other Garden Structures, with Practical Details. Illustrated by 1,073 Engravings, pp. 700. 2l. 10s.

2. PRACTICAL GARDENING.—Directions for the Culture of the Kitchen Garden, the Hardy-Fruit Garden, the Forcing Garden, and Flower Garden, including Fruits and Plant Houses, with Select Lists of Various Fruits, and Plants. Pp. 360, with 279 Engravings. 1l. 17s. 6d.

Wm. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

In Use at Eton, Westminster, Harrow, Cheltenham College, Christ's Hospital, St. Paul's, Merchant Taylors', City of London School, Greenwich Hospital School, Edinburgh Academy, &c.

DELILLE'S NEW GRADUATED COURSE.

The Beginner's Own French Book. 2s.—Key to the same, 2s.

Easy French Poetry for Beginners. 2s.

French Grammar. 5s. 6d.—Key to the same, 3s.

Répertoire des Prosateurs. 6s. 6d.

Modèles de Poésie. 6s.

Manuel Étymologique. 2s. 6d.

A Synoptical Table of French Verbs. 6d.

Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

Now ready, thick volume 8vo. pp. 716, in double columns, half morocco, 1l. 11s. 6d.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF

THE POPULAR POETICAL AND DRAMATIC LITERATURE OF ENGLAND PREVIOUS TO 1660.

By W. CAREW HAZLITT.

** Large Paper Copies, royal 8vo, half morocco, 3l. 3s.

It will be found indispensable to Book Collectors, Public Librarians, and Booksellers. It is far in advance of anything hitherto published on Old English Literature.

London: J. RUSSELL SMITH, 36, Soho-square.

THE BYE-WAYS OF LITERATURE.

Published this day, 8vo. extra cloth, 7s. 6d.

HANDBOOK OF FICTITIOUS NAMES:

Being a Guide to Authors, chiefly in the Lighter Literature of the XIXth Century, who have written under Assumed Names; and to Literary Forgers, Impostors, Plagiarists, and Imitators.

By OLPHAR HAMST, Esq.,

Author of 'A Notice of the Life and Works of J.-M. Quérard.'

London: J. RUSSELL SMITH, 36, Soho-square.

SKETCHES of CENTRAL ASIA. Additional Chapters on My Travels, Adventures, and on the Ethnology of Central Asia. By ARMINIUS VÁMBÉRY.

In 8vo. 16s.

Dervishes and Hadjis.

Collections of My Dervish Life.

Amongst the Turcomans.

The Caravan in the Desert.

The Tent and its Inhabitants.

The Court of Khiva.

Joy and Sorrow.

House Food and Dress.

Contents.

From Khiva to Kungrat and Back.

My Tartar.

The Round of Life in Bokhara.

Bokhara the Head-Quarters of Moham-

medanism.

Slave Trade and Slave Life in Central

Asia.

On the Ancient History of Bokhara.

Productive Powers of the Three Oases

Countries of Turkistan.

Ethnological Sketches of the Turanian

and Iranian Races of Central Asia.

Iranians.

Literature in Central Asia.

Rivalry between Russia and England

in Central Asia.

"The author of these Sketches deserves unqualified praise on account of their entire originality."—Examiner.

"Well worthy of perusal and study."—Observer.

"Very readable and interesting."—London Review.

HISTORY of CIVILIZATION in the FIFTH

CENTURY. Translated, by permission, from the French of A. FREDÉRIC OZANAM, late Professor of French Literature in the Faculty of Letters at Paris. By ASHLEY C. GLYN, B.A., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 2 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 1s.

"We can confidently recommend this work to the attention of our readers, believing that if they will but glance at it, they will be satisfied only by giving it the attentive and careful perusal of which it is so well worthy."

Weekly Register.

DR. DÖLLINGER'S FIRST AGE of CHRISTIANITY and the CHURCH.

Translated from the German, by the Rev. H. N. OXENHAM. The Second and Revised Edition, in 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 440, price 12s. 6d.

INDIA, 1844 to 1862. From the Appointment

of LORD HARDINGE to the Death of LORD CANNING. By LIONEL JAMES TROTTER. 2 vols. 8vo.

"Both the plan and execution of the work are deserving of high praise."—London Review.

London: WM. H. ALLEN & CO. 18, Waterloo-place, S.W.

68
C H,
Series
ear and
orders.
Series
class, glove,
s, &c;
the
there.
them all
Inc.
S. C.
e, &c;
ories
ACK-
sides.
ories
With
7s. 6d.
NES.
b. St.;
BET.
edges.

CHAPMAN & HALL'S LIST.

The FEBRUARY NUMBER, price 2s., of

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW,
EDITED BY JOHN MORLEY.

CONTENTS.

THREE OLD YORKSHIRE POEMS. By Professor H. MORLEY.

IRELAND IN 1868. By T. E. CLIFFE LESLIE.

THE WHITE ROSE. Chaps. LIV.—LX. (concluded). By G. J. WHYTE MELVILLE.

ON THE CHRISTIAN HYPOTHESIS, AND THE METHOD OF ITS VERIFICATION. By FREDERIC SEBBONH.

FENIANISM AND THE IRISH CHURCH. By JAMES GODEIN.

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS. By ROBERT GIFFEN.

CRITICAL NOTICES:—Swinburne's 'Essay on Blake.' By MONCURE D. CONWAY.—Maguire's 'Irish in America.' By the EDITOR.—Mallinson's 'French in India.' By J. W. KAYE.—Max Müller's 'Chips from a German Workshop.' By E. B. TYLER.—Countess Brownlow's 'Reminiscences.' By GEORGE MEREDITH.

The OCEAN WORLD: a Descriptive History of the Sea and its Inhabitants. By LOUIS FIGUIER. Demy 8vo. with 424 Illustrations. [Next week.]

HON. ROBERT LYTTON'S NEW POEMS.

CHRONICLES and CHARACTERS. By the Hon. Robert LYTTON (OWEN MEREDITH). 2 vols. crown 8vo. with Portrait, 2s.

LIFE of SIR WALTER RALEIGH. By J. A. St. John. 2 vols. post 8vo. 18s.

LAST WINTER in ALGERIA. By Mrs. H. Lloyd Evans. Crown 8vo. with Map, 10s. 6d.

EDWIN the FAIR, and ISAAC COMENUS. By Henry TAYLOR, D.C.L. Fifth Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 5s. [This day.]

FAR AWAY: Sketches of Life and Scenery in Mauritius. By C. J. BOYLE. Crown 8vo. Frontispiece, 9s.

NARRATIVE of a JOURNEY THROUGH ABYSSINIA. By HENRY DUFTON. Second Edition, post 8vo. with 3 Maps, price 10s. 6d.

EUROPEAN ARMAMENTS in 1867. By Capt. Brackenbury, R.A., Assistant Director of Artillery Studies. Post 8vo. 5s.

WITH the FRENCH in MEXICO. By J. F. Elton, late of the 98th Regiment. Frontispiece, 3 Maps, and 40 Woodcuts, 10s. 6d.

The ENGLISH CONSTITUTION. By Walter Bagehot. Post 8vo. 9s.

NEW NOVELS.

WHYTE MELVILLE'S NEW NOVEL.

The WHITE ROSE. By Whyte Melville. 3 vols. crown 8vo.

ALICE GRAEME: a Novel. 2 vols. crown 8vo. [Next week.]

MYDDELTON POMFRET. By W. Harrison Ainsworth. 3 vols. crown 8vo. [In a few days.]

UNDER TWO FLAGS. By Ouida. 3 vols. crown 8vo.

GARDENHURST: a Novel. By Anna C. Steele. Second Edition. 3 vols. crown 8vo.

SABINA. By Lady Wood. Second Edition. 3 vols.

MABEL'S PROGRESS. By the Author of 'Aunt Margaret's Trouble.' 3 vols. crown 8vo.

PIEBALD: a Novel. By R. F. Boyle. 2 vols. crown 8vo.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

DAVIS'S LAW OF MASTER AND SERVANT.

This day is published, 12mo. 6s. cloth,

THE MASTER and SERVANT ACT, 1867: with an Introduction, Notes and Forms, Tables of Offences, and an Index. By JAMES EDWARD DAVIS, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Stipendiary Magistrate for Stoke-upon-Trent.

London: Butterworths, 7, Fleet-street. Her Majesty's Law Publishers.

In a few days, royal 12mo. cloth.

THE COUNTY COURTS ACT, 1867, and the Provision of the County Courts Procedure Act, 1867, relating to Discovery, Attorneys of Deeds and Equity of Defenses applied by Order in Council to the County Courts. Edited, with Notes and Introduction, and a Chapter on Costs, together with all the New County Court Rules, Orders and Forms, by JAMES EDWARD DAVIS, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

. The New Act confers a very extensive Jurisdiction on the County Courts, and also affects the Proceedings and Practice of the Superior Courts. This edition may be used either as an Appendix to the Third Edition of Davis's 'Practice and Evidence in the County Courts,' or as an independent work.

London: Butterworths, 7, Fleet-street, Her Majesty's Law Publishers.

DAVIS'S EQUITABLE JURISDICTION.

Royal 12mo. 5s. cloth,

THE COUNTY COURTS EQUITABLE JURISDICTION ACT, 28 and 29 Vict. cap. 99, with the Orders and Rules for Regulating the Practice of the Courts, and the Forms and Costs of Proceedings; with Notes and Introductory Chapters. By JAMES EDWARD DAVIS, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

London: Butterworths, 7, Fleet-street, Her Majesty's Law Publishers.

DAVIS'S COUNTY COURTS—PRACTICE AND EVIDENCE. THIRD EDITION.

1 thick vol. royal 12mo. 28s. cloth.

A MANUAL OF THE PRACTICE AND EVIDENCE in ACTIONS and other PROCEEDINGS in the COUNTY COURTS, including the Practice in Bankruptcy, with an Appendix of Statutes and Rules. By JAMES EDWARD DAVIS, Esq., M.A., of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Third Edition, considerably enlarged.

. This is the only work on the County Courts which gives Forms of Plaists, and treats fully of the Law and Evidence in Actions and other Proceedings in these Courts.

London: Butterworths, 7, Fleet-street, Her Majesty's Law Publishers.

Now ready, crown 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

PLATO'S SOPHISTES: a Dialogue on True and False Teachers. Translated with Explanatory Notes and an Introduction on Ancient and Modern Sophistry. By R. W. MACKAN, M.A., Author of 'The Progress of the Intellect,' 'The Tubingen School and its Antecedents,' &c. Williams & Norgate, London and Edinburgh.

INDIAN CIVIL-SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Third Edition, crown 8vo. cloth, price 6s.

PRINCIPLES of HINDU and MOHAMMEDAN LAW. By Sir WILLIAM MACNAUGHTEN. Edited, with an Introduction, by the late Prof. H. H. WILSON.

MORLEY'S INDIAN LAW.

Royal 8vo. cloth, published at 15s.; reduced to 10s.

The ADMINISTRATION of JUSTICE in BRITISH INDIA: its Past History and Present State; comprising an Account of the Laws peculiar to India. By W. H. MORLEY, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

Third Edition, 3 vols. 8vo. cloth, 31s. 6d.; published at 42s. BOPP'S COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR of the SANSKRIT, ZEND, GREEK, LATIN, LITHUANIAN, GOTHIC, GERMAN, and SCLAVONIC LANGUAGES. Translated by E. B. EASTWICK.

Williams & Norgate, London and Edinburgh.

Second Edition, crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE APOCRYPHAL GOSPELS and other DOCUMENTS relating to the HISTORY of CHRIST. Translated from the Originals in Greek, Latin, Syriac, &c., with Notes, Scripture References, and Prolegomena, by B. HARRIS COWPER.

Williams & Norgate, London and Edinburgh.

In the press, in 1 vol. post 8vo.

THE JESUS of the EVANGELISTS: His Historical Character Vindicated; or, an Examination of the Internal Evidence of the Truth of our Lord's Divine Mission, and of the Evidence of the Gospels. By J. H. ALLEN, M.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford, Author of 'The Nature and Extent of Divine Inspiration,' &c.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

This day, crown 8vo. cloth gilt, gilt edges, 7s. 6d. net, or 7s. 1d. post free.

WAYSIDE WARBLINGS, and other Poems, By T. LOUIS JAQUEROL DE LISLE.

If an exceedingly modest preface, followed by contents in which Horace, Virgil, Ovid, epigrams, and tenets of the school, a play, a farce, quite blank and senseless, and deep pathos are in turn conspicuous, could command success, this book would secure for it a wide circulation. We cordially recommend Mr. De Lisle's poems, over which more than one agreeable hour may be spent.—*Fourth Advertiser.*

London: Thomas Bowditch, 215, Regent-street, W.

Price 2s. 6d.

AUTHORITY of the PRACTICAL ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, in Seven Letters, edited in assertion of his Brother's Rights. By the Rev. THOMAS FOTHERGILL CONKE, M.A., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

While philosophers were playing with the telegraph, and exhibiting it as a 'possibility,' Mr. Cooke grasped the electric toy, and converted it into one of the subtlest and most valuable agents the world has ever beheld.—*Cronwell F. Varley, Dublin Express, Nov. 21, 1866.* (Page 68.)
"Mr. Cooke, who is more even than Wheatstone, deserves the title of father of the Electric Telegraph, will assuredly ever maintain the première niche in the rôle of the scientific and mechanical benefactors of the human race."—*Engineering Review, Feb. 15, 1867.* (Page 92.)

Bath: R. E. Peach. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.

In CLOTH, FULL GILT and GILT EDGES.

In MOROCCO EXTRA.

Messrs. MOXON beg to announce that the following Books may be had of all Booksellers in Town and Country, in the styles mentioned above, at a trifling increase of price above the cost of copies bound in ordinary cloth.

COLERIDGE (S. T.), POEMS.

COLERIDGE (S. T.), DRAMAS.

HOOD (Thomas), VARIORUM POEMS.

HOOD (Thomas), WIT and HUMOUR.

HOOD (Thos.), WHIMS and ODDITIES.

TENNYSON (Alfred), POEMS.

TENNYSON (Alfred), MAUD.

TENNYSON (Alfred), In MEMORIAM.

TENNYSON (Alfred), The PRINCESS.

TENNYSON (Alfred), IDYLLS of the KING.

TENNYSON (Alfred), ENOCH ARDEN.

COLERIDGE (S. T.), POEMS. 18mo.

SHELLEY'S MINOR POEMS. 18mo.

DODD'S BEAUTIES of SHAKESPEARE. 18mo.

KEATS (John), POETICAL WORKS. 18mo.

BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.

In CLOTH, FULL GILT and GILT EDGES.

In MOROCCO EXTRA.

OF ALL BOOKSELLERS,
TOWN and COUNTRY.

EDWARD MOXON & Co. London.

Now ready, New and Cheaper Edition, 1 vol. 8vo. 12s.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF THE LATE

Rev. FRED. W. ROBERTSON, M.A.,

Incumbent of Trinity Chapel, Brighton, 1847—53.

Edited by STOPFORD A. BROOKE, M.A.,

Honorary Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

New and Cheaper Edition of

SERMONS

By the late Rev. FREDERICK W. ROBERTSON, M.A.,
O. Brighton.

In Monthly Volumes, crown 8vo. 5s. cloth.

The First Volume will be ready on the 29th instant.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

NEW AND UNIFORM EDITION

OF THE

POETICAL WORKS OF MR. ROBERT BROWNING,

In Six Monthly Volumes, cap. 8vo. 5s. each.

On the 29th instant, Volume I.

PAULINE—PARACELSIUS—STRAFFORD.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Crown 8vo. 2s.

PRACTICAL NOTES ON WINE.

By EDWARD LONSDALE BECKWITH,
Associate Juror and Reporter on Wines at the Paris Exhibition, 1867.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Crown 8vo.

WHAT STOPS THE WAY?

Or, Our Two Great Difficulties.

WITH SOME NEW HINTS CONCERNING THE WAY.

By WILLIAM ELLIS.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

NEW NOVEL BY HOLME LEE.

Now ready, 3 vols. post 8vo.

BASIL GODFREY'S CAPRICE.

By HOLME LEE,
Author of 'Mr. Wynyard's Ward,' &c.
SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

NEW WORK BY MR. SMILES.

This day is published, 8vo. 16s.

THE HUGUENOTS:

Their SETTLEMENTS, CHURCHES, and INDUSTRIES in ENGLAND and
IRELAND.By SAMUEL SMILES,
Author of 'Self-Help,' 'Lives of the Engineers,' &c.

"The subject breaks ground that may almost be called fallow. Many chapters of English history, and these not the least interesting or important, are for the first time written, with the care and breadth they deserve, by Mr. Smiles. They are presented to us, it is not perhaps needless to observe, in a portly and admirably printed volume, enriched with a good index."—*London Review*.

"The Huguenots have made rich the blood of England, and Mr. Smiles tells their story admirably. It has enabled him to open up a vein of that which is his favourite ore,—the history, the literature, the romance of industry..... He has here got a noble theme, and he has handled it very felicitously."—*Edinburgh Daily Review*.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

66, BROOK-STREET, W.

MESSRS. SAUNDERS, OTLEY & CO.'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS FOR LENT.

The CURÉ D'ARS: a MEMOIR of PÈRE JEAN BAPTISTE VIANNEY. 2 vols. post 8vo.

The CHURCH, the SACRAMENTS, and the MINISTRY, considered with Reference to the CONTROVERSES of the DAY. By the Rev. W. R. CLARK, M.A., Vicar of Taunton. 1 vol. crown 8vo. 6s. cloth.

ESSAYS on LITURGIOLOGY and CHURCH HISTORY. By the Rev. JOHN MASON NEALE, D.D., Warden of Sackville College. With an Appendix on Liturgical Quotations from the Apostolic Fathers. By the Rev. GERARD MOULTRIE, M.A. 8vo. Second Edition, with Preface by the Rev. Dr. R. F. Littledale. 18s. cloth.

SERMONS by the late Rev. T. C. ERSKINE, M.A., Incumbent of St. Michael's, Wakefield. With a Memoir of his Life, and a Preface, by the BISHOP of BRECHIN. Small 8vo. antique, 7s. 6d.

LIFE'S PILGRIMAGE. By Harriet Power, Author of 'Tales illustrative of the Beatitudes,' 'Worse than Death,' &c. 1 vol. 12mo. 8vo.

SPRING TIME; or, Words in Season. A Book of Friendly Counsel for Girls. By SYDNEY COX. 1 vol. post 8vo. 6s. cloth.

The UNIVERSITIES' MISSION to EAST CENTRAL AFRICA.

From its Commencement to its Withdrawal from the Zambesi. By the Rev. HENRY ROWLEY, one of the Two Survivors of Bishop Mackenzie's Clerical Staff. 1 vol. Second and Cheaper Edition. Post 8vo. with Portraits, Maps, and Illustrations, price 5s. cloth.

An OUTLINE of the JEWISH CHURCH; from a Christian Point of View. By the Rev. S. C. MALAN, M.A., Vicar of Broadwindsor. 8vo. 18s. cloth.

SERMONS by GABRIEL, Bishop of Imereth, on FAITH, ETERNAL PUNISHMENT, and other Subjects. To which are added, by the same Author, an Exposition of the Lord's Prayer, and of the Beatitudes. Translated and Edited from the Georgian. By the Rev. S. C. MALAN, M.A., Vicar of Broadwindsor. 1 vol. crown 8vo. 5s.

SCRIPTURAL STUDIES: Our Church and Our Times. By the Author of 'Thoughtful Moments.' 'Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.' In 1 vol. post 8vo. 6s. bevelled boards.

THOUGHTFUL MOMENTS. By One of the People. Contents: —1. The Lord's Prayer—2. Leaders thoroughly Furnished—3. Fear of Consequences—4. Confronted Despondency—5. The Night Cometh—6. The Desire of Nations—7. Moses and Daniel—8. The Goodness of God—9. Wisdom always Justified—10. Perplexities Divinely Dispelled—11. Distasteful Bliss—12. Sunday—13. The Chief Musician—14. Apologia. In 1 vol. post 8vo. 9s. cloth, bevelled edges.

SERMONS on the GOSPELS, from Easter to Trinity. By a COUNTRY PARSON. New Edition. In 1 vol. crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

A HISTORY of the GEORGIAN CHURCH. Translated from the Russian of P. IOSELIAN, by the Rev. S. C. MALAN, M.A., Vicar of Broadwindsor. 1 vol. crown 8vo. 6s.

The HISTORY of the CHURCH of ENGLAND, from the Death of Elizabeth to the Present Time. By the Rev. GEO. G. PERRY, M.A., Rector of Waddington, late Fellow and Tutor of Lincoln College, Oxford. 3 vols. 8vo. price 21s. each, cloth.

PARISH HYMN BOOK. Edited by the Rev. H. W. Beadon, the Rev. GREVILLE PHILLIMORE, and the Rev. JAMES RUSSELL WOODFORD. Price 6d. and 1s.

ORDER of the ADMINISTRATION of the LORD'S SUPPER; or, Holy Communion. With Short Notes and Devotions. 1s.

ECCLESIA VINDICATA. A Treatise on Appeals in Matters Spiritual. By JAMES WAYLAND JOYCE, M.A., Author of a 'Constitutional History of the Convocation of the Clergy,' &c. 1 vol. 12mo. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

ON THE WING. By the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN. 1 vol. 8vo. with Portrait.

The COURT of MEXICO. By the COUNTESS PAULA VON KOLLONITZ, late Lady-in-Waiting to H. M. the Empress Charlotte of Mexico. The Fourth Edition, revised. 1 vol. 8vo. 12s. cloth.

FROM ROME TO MENTANA. By Z. K. With Portrait of GARIBALDI, taken just before starting for Rome. 1 vol. post 8vo.

EL CORTE: Letters from Spain, 1863 to 1866. By A RESIDENT THERE. 1 vol. 8vo. with Illustrations.

The CURÉ D'ARS: a Memoir of Père Jean Baptiste Vianney. 2 vols. post 8vo.

The FOREST and the FIELD. By H. A. L. "The OLD SHEKARRY," Author of "The Hunting Grounds of the Old World," "The Camp Fire," &c. 1 vol. 8vo. with Portrait and Illustrations, price 21s.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES of EMINENT MEN. By CYRUS REDDING, Author of "Past Celebrities," "Fifty Years' Recollections, Literary and Personal," "Memoirs of Thomas Campbell," &c. 3 vols. post 8vo.

"WRINKLES"; or, Hints to Travellers and Sportsmen upon Dress, Equipment, Armament, Camp-Life, &c. By H. A. L. "The OLD SHEKARRY," Author of "The Forest and the Field," "The Hunting Grounds of the Old World," &c. 8vo. 8vo. with numerous Illustrations, 6s. cloth.

BAREFOOTED BIRDIE: a Simple Tale for Christmas. By T. O'T. Edited by CHARLES FELIX, Author of "Velvet Lawn," &c. New Edition. 4to. with Eight Full-page Engravings, 6s. cloth.

The HUNTING GROUNDS of the OLD WORLD. By H. A. L. "The OLD SHEKARRY," Author of "The Forest and the Field," "The Camp Fire," &c. New Edition. 1 vol. with numerous Illustrations, 6s. cloth.

The SCHOOL for DONKEYS; or, Great-Grandmama's Work-box. A Book of Fairy Tales. By MRS. MANNERS LUSHINGTON. 1 vol. 12mo. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

The CHURCH, the SACRAMENTS, and the MINISTRY, considered with Reference to the CONTROVERSES of the DAY. By the Rev. W. R. CLARK, M.A., Vicar of Taunton. 1 vol. crown 8vo. 6s. cloth.

The BROWN BOOK for 1868; or, Book of Ready Reference for the Use of London Visitors and Residents in London. With Plans and Plates. Post 8vo. 1s.

NEW NOVELS.

MAUD MAINWARING. By Cecil GRIFFITH, Author of "Victory Deane," "The Uttermost Farthing," &c. 3 vols. post 8vo.

The GOWERS of GLEN ARNE. By David RICE. 3 vols. post 8vo.

ALBANY STARK'S REVENGE. By R. S. MAURICE. 3 vols. post 8vo.

The ROMANCE of CLEAVESIDE. By GERTRUDE PARSONS, Author of "Ruth Baynard's Story," &c. 3 vols. post 8vo.

MYNCHIN. By an Unknown Author. 3 vols. post 8vo.

The MODERN PEDAGOGUE; or, Rustic Reminiscences. By J. RHYNS. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. cloth.

REGINALD VANE: a Tale of Barrack Life. By E. TUDOR RISK, R.M. Light Infantry. 1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

The ADVENTURES of an ARCOT RUPEE. By Major CHARLES F. KIRBY, Retired List Madras Army. 3 vol. post 8vo.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT: a Tale of the Nineteenth Century. By the Author of "Can She Keep the Secret?" &c. 1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

The YOUNG EARL: a Story. 2 vols. small 8vo. 9s. cloth.

MR. DIXON'S NEW WORK.

Now ready, in 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait of the Author, engraved by W. HOLL,

THIRD EDITION OF SPIRITUAL WIVES.

By WILLIAM HEPWORTH DIXON,

Author of 'New America,' &c.

From the Examiner.

"Mr. Dixon has treated his subject in a philosophical spirit, and in his usual graphic manner. There is, to our thinking, more pernicious doctrine in one chapter of some of the sensational novels, which find admirers in drawing-rooms and eulogists in the press, than in the whole of Mr. Dixon's interesting work."

From the Morning Post.

"No more wondrous narrative of human passion and romance, no stranger contribution to the literature of psychology than Mr. Dixon's book has been published since man first began to seek after the laws that govern the moral and intellectual life of the human race. To those readers who seek in current literature the pleasures of intellectual excitement we commend it as a work that affords more entertainment than can be extracted from a score of romances. But its power to amuse is less noteworthy than its instructiveness on matters of highest moment. 'Spiritual Wives' will be studied with no less profit than interest."

From the Globe.

"The subject of Spiritual Wives is full of deep interest. If we look at it simply as a system, it is replete with scenes which cannot be surpassed even in fiction. Regarded from a social point of view, it appears a gigantic evil, and threatens society with disintegration. Examined carefully, as a phenomenon of religious life, for as such it must be considered, it presents features of great psychological significance, and will be found to illustrate some important truths. Mr. Hepworth Dixon's book will be found an interesting exposition of the whole subject of Spiritual Wives. He has obtained his information from the best sources, sought and secured interviews with the chiefs of the movement, and the inner circle of their supporters at home and abroad. The facts have been most carefully collected, and are collated with great skill and care. But what strikes us most forcibly is the power and reticence with which the difficult and delicate topic is discussed in all its bearings. The object which the author proposed to himself at the outset was to write a chapter for the history necessary to illustrate the spiritual passions of man. And this intention has been fulfilled with unusual ability. The style of the work is charming. Some of the sketches of character are traced with the highest artistic skill. The scenes introduced into the narrative are full of life and glowing with colour. In short, there is nothing to desire as regards the manner in which Mr. Dixon has treated his subject. Regarded from a literary point of view, the work is eminently successful. But as a contribution to the lore of psychology it is that 'Spiritual Wives' will possess the most lasting importance. No previous work has presented this peculiar phase of religious thought and faith in the same clear light, or done so much to unfold its mystery."

From the Daily Telegraph.

"Thousands of readers have been attracted to 'Spiritual Wives' by the brilliant style in which the theories and facts are put forward. The public will be no longer ignorant of these movements, which stir society like the first throes of an earthquake. Mr. Dixon accounts with perfect justice for the origin and motives of the singular movement. In these unhappy Ebilians and blasphemous Agapemonites we are bidden to discover the unquiet and disordered result of great and earnest changes in social view."

From the Star.

"Public curiosity is thoroughly awakened on the subject of Spiritual Wives, and these two hand-some volumes, written in the most vivid, animated, and pictorial of styles, will tell us all that we need know about them. It seems almost superfluous to say that the moral of the book, from first to last, is just what one might expect from a cultivated and high-principled English author. Mr. Dixon has treated a difficult and delicate subject with great refinement and judgment, and he has certainly produced a book which is calculated to absorb the attention of every intelligent reader who opens it."

From the London Review.

"We recommend to thoughtful persons the perusal of these volumes as containing many pregnant reflections on the history of the movements which they chronicle. A lithe and sinewy style, and a picturesque knowledge of the most attractive literary forms, enable Mr. Dixon to make his subject at once interesting and instructive. The tone of the composition is refined and pure to a degree. There is not a coarse line or a coarse thought throughout the two volumes."

From the Dispatch.

"In taking leave of Mr. Dixon's most interesting book, we must accord him high praise, not merely for style and arrangement, but for the good taste with which he has treated a subject of peculiar delicacy and difficulty. It is a work that all who note the signs of the times should read."

From the Sun.

"Mr. Dixon writes with rare ability, often eloquently, always enthrallingly, in these two volumes about Spiritual Wives."

From the Messenger.

"Mr. Dixon's book requires to be thoroughly read to ascertain its real value. It is not only of historical interest, but it leaves no possibility of mistake as to the actual position of as remarkable a specimen of mysticism as the world has ever witnessed."

From the Leader.

"This is the most remarkable work of the season—a book which all thoughtful men will read with absorbed interest, and which will scarcely startle more readers than it charms. The literary merit of the book is high; the style the author's best."

HURST & BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

Just published, in 8vo. price One Shilling.
THE TRANSFERENCE of the TELEGRAPHs to the STATE. By JOHN STEPHEN, Electrician.

London: Longmans, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

In 2 vols. post 8vo. with Frontispiece designed and engraved on Steel by John Martin, price 12s. cloth.
THE FALL of NINEVEH, a Poem. By EDWIN ATHERSTONE. Second Edition, corrected and otherwise improved.

London: Longmans, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

Second Edition, in crown 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth.
CHEMICAL NOTES for the LECTURE-ROOM on HEAT, LAWS of CHEMICAL COMBINATION, and CHEMISTRY of the NON-METALLIC ELEMENTS. By THOMAS WOOD, Ph.D. F.C.S. &c. Chemical Lecturer at the Brighton College.

London: Longmans, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

NEW FRENCH EXERCISES BY PROF. STIÈVENARD.

Now ready, in crown 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth,

RULES and EXERCISES on the FRENCH LANGUAGE for the USE of ENGLISH STUDENTS, Part I. By LÉONCE STIÈVENARD, Principal French Master in the City of London School, Second French Master in St. Paul's School, and Lecturer on the French Language and Literature in King's College.

London: Longmans, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

In square crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth, gilt edges,

A XEL and other POEMS, translated from the Swedish by HENRY LOCKWOOD.

"Mr. Lockwood has done an acceptable service to English literature by translating these poems, which deservedly merit very considerable care and success in his duties as a translator."

Saturn Review.

"These versions are poetical, natural, and flowing, and scarcely suggest a former original."

British Quarterly Review.

"These versions are distinguished by both vision and depth. Mr. Lockwood evidently possesses no small share of poetic talent, and he has consequently been able adequately to render the spirit and to preserve the beauties of the original poems."

Imperial Review.

London: Longmans, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

HISTORY of GREECE UNDER FOREIGN DOMINATION.

By GEORGE FINLAY, LL.D., Athens.

7 vols. 8vo. v. 1. 7s. 6d.

GREECE UNDER THE ROMANS. B.C. 146 to A.D. 717. 2nd Edition, 16s. 2 vols. 11. 7s. 6d.

HISTORY of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE. A.D. 716 to 1204. 2 vols. 11. 7s. 6d.

MEDIEVAL GREECE and TREPONZON, from its Conquest by the Crusaders to its Conquest by the Turks, A.D. 1204 to 1566. 12s.

GREECE UNDER OTOMAN and VENETIAN DOMINATION. A.D. 1453 to 1821. 10s. 6d.

HISTORY of the GREEK REVOLUTION of 1820. 2 vols. Svo. 11. 6s.

W. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Just published, price 6d.

IS the 'NATIONAL' or the 'DENOMINATIONAL' SYSTEM of EDUCATION the BEST SUITED to the CIRCUMSTANCES of IRELAND? Being a Paper read at the Meeting of the School Society Association, Sept. 1867. By the Rev. J. SCOTT PORTER. With an Appendix.

Simpkin & Marshall, Stationers' Hall-court, E.C.

Now ready, 4vo. 8vo. cloth, 22s pp., Third Edition, enlarged and improved, price 3s., sanctioned by the Commissioners of National Education, Ireland.

A HANDBOOK of SCHOOL MANAGEMENT, and METHODS of TEACHING. By P. W. JOYCE, A.M. M.C.D. M.R.I.A., Head Master, Central Model Schools, Marlborough-street, Dublin.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; Dublin: M'Glashan & Gill; Edinburgh: John Menzies & Co.

MY MOTHER. By ANN TAYLOR. A Series of TWELVE OIL PICTURES engraved to illustrate this popular and well-known Ballad. The Verses appear either to be combined or to work in pairs. 'Who fed me' is the first verse; and the pictures, which begin with 'Who fed me from her gentle breast,' end with 'And when I see the hag thy hand,' repeat the tale, in language still more intelligible than the original text. The setting-up is very good, and is not unkindly of the manner. In the bold style of those volumes of the publishers which have already won such favour with young readers."—Freeman.

"My Mother"—At the moment of going to press, we have received one of those pretty books for children, which only come from one house—that of Mr. S. W. Partridge: books in which the artist, the author, the printer, and the publisher appear either to be combined or to work in pairs. 'Who fed me' is the first verse; and the pictures, which begin with 'Who fed me from her gentle breast,' end with 'And when I see the hag thy hand,' repeat the tale, in language still more intelligible than the original text. The setting-up is very good, and is not unkindly of the manner. In the bold style of those volumes of the publishers which have already won such favour with young readers."—Freeman.

London: S. W. Partridge & Co. 9, Paternoster-row.

MR. BENTLEY'S LIST.

NOTICE.—*The Late EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN'S RECOLLECTIONS OF MY LIFE*, will be ready immediately, in 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d.

NOTICE.—*VAN PRAET'S HISTORICAL ESSAYS on LATTER TIMES*, Edited by the Right Hon. EDMUND HEAD, K.C.B. and Sir ALEXANDER DUFF GORDON, Bart., will be ready in a few days, in 1 vol. demy 8vo.

NOTICE.—*FLORENCE MARYAT'S GUP; or Sketches of Anglo-Indian Life and Character*, will be ready in a few days, in 1 vol. post 8vo.

NOTICE.—*STEVEN LAWRENCE, YEOMAN*, the New Story, by the popular Author of 'Archie Lovell.' The Morals of Mayfair,' &c., will be ready early next month at all the Libraries, in 3 vols. post 8vo.

NOTICE.—*A LOST NAME*, the New Novel, by the popular Author of 'Uncle Silas,' Guy Deverell,' &c., will be ready next month at every Library in the Kingdom, in 3 vols. post 8vo.

Now ready.—*The MISCELLANEOUS PROSE WORKS of EDWARD BULWER, LORD LYTTTON*, now first collected, including Charles Lamb—The Reign of Terror—Gray—Goldsmith—Pitt and Fox—Sir Thomas Browne—Schiller, &c. In 3 vols. demy 8vo. 36s.

Now ready.—*The FOURTH EDITION of HISTORICAL CHARACTERS*, By the Right Hon. SIR HENRY LYTTON BULWER, G.C.B. In 2 vols. demy 8vo. 30s.

Now ready.—*CRADLE LANDS: Egypt, Syria, and the Holy Land*, By the Right Hon. LADY HENRIETTA OF LEA. In royal 8vo. with numerous Illustrations. 21s.

Now ready.—*The LIVES of the ARCHBISHOPS of CANTERBURY*, By WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D.D., Dean of Chichester. Second Series. Vols. I. and II. 30s. (being Vols. VI. and VII. of the whole work).

Now ready.—*A RIDE ACROSS a CONTINENT: being a Personal Narrative of Wanderings in Central America*. By FREDERICK BOYLE, F.R.G.S. In 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

Now ready.—*ROUGHING IT in CRETE*, By J. E. HILARY SKINNER, Esq., Author of 'After the Storm,' &c. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

THE POPULAR NEW NOVELS.

1. *JOHN FALK*. From the Danish. By the Translator of 'The Guardian.' 3 vols. post 8vo.

2. *A SISTER'S STORY (Le Récit d'une Soeur)*. By Mrs AUGUSTUS CRAVEN. 3 vols. post 8vo.

3. *The WORLD BEFORE THEM*. By the Author of 'Roughing it in the Bush.' 3 vols.

4. *LORD ULSWATER*. By the Author of 'Lady Flavia.' 3 vols.

5. *TIME WILL TELL*. By the Author of 'The Great Highway.' 3 vols. post 8vo.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street,
Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW WORKS.

SPIRITUAL WIVES,

By W. HEPWORTH DIXON,
AUTHOR OF 'NEW AMERICA,' &c.
THIRD EDITION. In 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait of the Author, engraved by W. HOLL.

The LIFE and CORRESPONDENCE of THOMAS SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE,

LATE M.P. for FINSBURY.
By his Son, THOMAS H. DUNCOMBE.
2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait, 30s.

"These volumes contain much racy anecdote, and some startling disclosures which will ruffle politicians.... Few men of London time were of greater mark amongst the notabilities of his day, and his son's singular career is ably handled by his only child. He tells us that the world did not know concerning his remarkable sire."—*Athenaeum*.

THROUGH SPAIN to the SAHARA.

By MATILDA BETHAM EDWARDS, Author of 'A Winter with the Swallows.' 8vo. with Illustrations, 18s.

"Miss Edwards's sketches are lively and original, and her volume pleases pleasant reading."—*Athenaeum*.

"Miss Edwards is an excellent traveller. She has a keen eye for the beautiful in nature and art, and in describing the language has a polished and easy grace that reminds us of *Bothwell*."

"Miss Edwards's advice and example are well worth the attention of intending Peninsular tourists."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

UNDER the PALMS in ALGERIA and TUNIS.

By the Hon. LEWIS WINGFIELD. 2 vols. with Illustrations, 21s.

"These are sterling volumes, full of entertainment and well stocked with reliable information."—*Post*.

The MARQUIS of LORNE'S TRIP to the TROPICS, and Home through America.

Second Edition. 1 vol. with Illustrations, 15s.

"The best book of travels of the season."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Under the especial Patronage of Her Majesty.

Now ready, 37th Edition, 1 vol. with the Arms beautifully Engraved, handsomely bound, gilt edges, 31s. 6d.

LODGE'S PEERAGE and BARONETAGE

for 1868. CORRECTED by the NOBILITY.

"A work which corrects all errors of former works. It is a most useful and valuable work."—*Post*.

"A work of great value. It is the most faithful record we possess of the aristocracy of the day."—*Post*.

"The best existing, and, we believe, the best possible Peerage."—*Herald*.

"The readiest, the most useful, and exactest of modern works on the subject."—*Spectator*.

THE NEW NOVELS.

DORA. By Julia Kavanagh, Author of 'Nathalie,' 'Adèle,' &c. 3 vols.

NORTHERN ROSES: a Yorkshire Story.

By Mrs. ELIS, Author of 'The Women of England,' &c. 3 vols.

JEANIE'S QUIET LIFE. By the Author of 'ST. OLAVE'S,' 'ALEC'S BRIDE,' &c. 3 vols.

"This book is written in a very graceful manner, occasionally eloquent and pathetic. Many of the pictures of country life are very pretty, and some of the love scenes have a great deal of poetry in them. The book has a vitality which distinguishes the production of but few of our contemporary novelists. The author has shown a real creative power, and has given us some perfectly new and original characters."—*Messenger*.

"We strongly recommend this novel. It is a charming story, worthy of careful perusal. Every page contains some pure and noble thought."—*Observer*.

"A thoroughly interesting story. The book is one to be read, and it is sure to be read."—*Star*.

"The same elegance of style, quaintness of expression, and pleasantness of detail which pervade all the writings of this author, will be found in rich abundance in this tale of domestic interest, in which noble feeling, high principle, and strong character are forcibly portrayed."—*Messenger*.

A HERO'S WORK. By Mrs. Duffus HARDY. 3 vols.

"Mrs. Hardy has written so well that her book will please a numerous class of readers who like to be addressed by a woman of kindness, good sense, and refinement. Compared with the ordinary run of modern novels, it is as pure as the newly-fallen snow."—*Times*.

"A powerful, interesting, well-wrought novel."—*Athenaeum*.

"This story is a good one, well told. From one end to the other it fixes attention."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

GUILD COURT. By George MacDonald, M.A., Author of 'Alec Forbes,' &c. 3 vols.

"'Guild Court' is a very entertaining story, abounding with wholesome interest and wise counsel. The characters are delineated with force and fidelity."—*Athenaeum*.

LOVE'S SACRIFICE. By Mrs. W. Grey.

"There is much to admire in 'Love's Sacrifice.' It is greatly superior to the ordinary run of tales. The character of Marie is painted with truth and force, and the more startling incidents of the drama are set forth with excellent skill and vigour."—*Athenaeum*.

MORTIMER'S MONEY. By S. Russell WHITNEY. 3 vols.

[Next week.]

13, Great Marlborough-street.

In folio, 56 Maps, elegantly half-bound morocco, gilt edges, price 3l.

BLACK'S GENERAL ATLAS

OF THE WORLD.

Containing New Maps of ABYSSINIA, ITALY, INDIA, and UNITED STATES, And an INDEX of 68,000 Names.

BLACK'S SCHOOL ATLASES.

1. Quarto—40 Maps, coloured, price 10s. 6d.
2. Royal 8vo.—40 Maps, coloured, price 10s. 6d.
3. Small 8vo. for Beginners—27 Maps, coloured, 2s. 6d.

In 21 vols. 4to. and INDEX,

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA,

A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

Bound in cloth £25 12 0
Half-bound Russia 32 2 6

In 3 vols. royal 8vo. cloth, gilt tops, price 4l. 4s.

KITTO'S CYCLOPÆDIA

OF

BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

Edited by W. LINDSAY ALEXANDER, D.D.

With the Assistance of numerous Contributors.

"A GOOD BOOK FOR BOYS."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Now ready,

SECOND EDITION, fcaps. 8vo. price 2s. 6d.

SCHOOL DAYS

AT

SAXON-HURST.

By ONE OF THE BOYS.

With FRONTISPICE and VIGNETTE.

"The best story of school life since 'Tom Brown' was published, and in many respects ranks that excellent production very hard."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Now ready,

In 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, price 1s.

RESEARCHES

IN

OBSTETRICS.

By J. MATTHEWS DUNCAN, M.D., Physician for Diseases of Women to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, &c.

By the same,

In 1 vol. 8vo. price 1s.

FECUNDITY, FERTILITY, STERILITY, AND ALLIED TOPICS.

Edinburgh : ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1868.

LITERATURE

The Variation of Plants and Animals under Domestication. By Charles Darwin, M.A. With Illustrations. 2 vols. (Murray.)

Is his work on the 'Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life,' Mr. Charles Darwin "promised to publish soon the facts on which the conclusions given in it were founded"; and after long delay "this first work" is published. The excuse for delay is, we are sorry to say, ill health; and we may add, in further explanation, the preparation of two books: one on the fertilization of plants by the agency of insects, and another on vegetable climbers and creepers. But even now we are told to wait for the facts upon which Mr. Darwin founded his conclusions. This is only "the first work"; and if the other instalments must be waited for as many years as the species discussed may require, the generation of men who read the earliest statement of the hypothesis will all have passed away before Mr. Darwin's task shall be done.

The titles of the two books on species are significant; for there is a notable difference between "the Origin of Species" and "the Variations" of the domestic plants and animals. Henceforth, the rhetoricians will have a better illustration of anticlimax than the mountain which brought forth a mouse, or the god of war who was lieutenant-colonel to the Earl of Marr, in the discoverer of the origin of species who tried to explain the variations of pigeons! For this is the literal and exact truth. Bulky and closely-printed as these post-octavo volumes are, they contain nothing more in support of the hypothesis of origin by selection than a more detailed re-asseveration of the guesses founded upon the so-called variations of pigeons. This is, in fact, the substance of Mr. Charles Darwin's own description of the scope of his present work:—"The object of this work is not to describe all the many races of animals which have been domesticated by man, and of the plants which have been cultivated by him; even if I possessed the requisite knowledge, so gigantic an undertaking would be here superfluous. It is my intention to give under the head of each species only such facts as I have been able to collect or observe, showing the amount and nature of the changes which animals and plants have undergone whilst under man's dominion, or which bear on the general principles of variation. In one case alone, namely, in that of the domestic pigeon, I will describe fully all the chief races, their history, the amount and nature of their differences, and the probable steps by which they have been formed. I have selected this case, because, as we shall hereafter see, the materials are better than in any other; and one case fully described will, in fact, illustrate all others. But I shall also describe domesticated rabbits, fowls and ducks, with considerable fullness."

M. Flourens and M. Pouchet have done Mr. Darwin the honour of refuting him. They have paid an amount of attention to his opinions which no British physiologist of similar standing has deemed it worth his while to bestow upon them. After Bell, the investigator who has thrown most light on the nervous system is Flourens, and a fair statement of the facts and arguments of such an opponent was expected from Mr. Darwin. But we have searched this work in vain for any such fair fighting. The readers of Mr. Darwin will learn from his pages that M. Flourens has made

experiments in crossing dogs, wolves, jackals, horses, asses, monkeys, and published books on instinct and longevity; but not that he has sent forth a volume proving once more the old doctrine of the immutability of species in opposition to the imaginations of Mr. Darwin. What we have just called imaginations their author, no doubt, calls his "conclusions," while explaining them to be but commencements; showing thereby that the contradictory stories called "bulls" are not exclusively of Irish manufacture.

Whilst ignoring the work of M. Flourens, Mr. Darwin acknowledges the existence of M. Pouchet's 'Plurality of Races,' a far less formidable performance, which has been translated into English. But he says he cannot perceive the force of M. Pouchet's "arguments or, to speak more correctly, assertions." Now, we are sadly mistaken if there are not clear proofs in the pages of the book before us that, on the contrary, Mr. Darwin has perceived, felt, and yielded to the force of the arguments or assertions of his French antagonists. M. Pouchet insisted that variation under domestication throws no light on the natural modification of species; and Mr. Darwin, surrendering entirely to the force of this remark, postpones to future works the consideration of the natural modification of species. "In a second work," he says, "I shall discuss the variability of organic beings in a state of nature, namely, the individual differences presented by animals and plants, and those slightly greater and generally inherited differences which are ranked by naturalists as varieties or geographical races." "In a third work I shall try the principle of natural selection by seeing how far it will give a fair explanation of the geological succession of organic beings, their distribution in past and present times, and their mutual affinities and homologies." "The principle of natural selection may be looked at as a mere hypothesis," says Mr. Darwin himself, "until it explains these and other large bodies of facts"; that is to say, for at least a very long time to come. Mr. Darwin's third work, it is obvious, must not be published until after the students of the remains of ancient life shall have discovered "the geological succession of organic beings,"—a thing which the past generation of them believed they knew, and the present generation are sure is not known. If Mr. Darwin's supposition is to be deemed a mere hypothesis until it shall satisfactorily explain what is not known, the discussion of it is adjourned by its author *sine die*. Long before the conditions of proof stated by Mr. Darwin shall have been complied with, the author of it and the opponents of it will have passed away, and their controversies with them.

"If," says Mr. Darwin, "organic beings had not possessed an inherent tendency to vary, man could have done nothing." The reply is, that man has done nothing, and that there is an inherent tendency not to vary. Not merely has man never originated a species, he has never permanently varied a species,—not having been able to produce varieties even, but only breeds,—and having, whilst producing them, found that species are without variability or the shadow of turning. The immutability of species is maintained by two unconquerable laws—the ultimate sterility of breeds, and their reversion to the type when let alone. Man can influence size, which is a variation of individuals and not of species. Man can modify the flowers and fruits of plants within certain inexorable limits, and obtain size or flavour or varying blooms; but specific characters elude his power entirely. Permanent reproduction is the fundamental idea of species; and there is no con-

tinuous fecundity in breeds, their sterility or reversion being inevitable. What man seems to be most able to reproduce and transmit through several generations are diseases. Buffon, George and Frederic Cuvier, and Flourens have been able to cross the dog and the wolf, and to obtain three generations of these wolf-dogs, or dog-wolves, and no more. The conclusions of M. Flourens are, in fact, founded upon experiments which have been continued for about a hundred years.

As in his book on the Origin of Species, so in the work on Domestic Animals, Mr. Darwin dwells chiefly on the breeds of pigeons. His animated world rests upon the back of a pigeon; and even the pigeon, as will appear by and by, upsets him. Meanwhile, it may be well to show from what insignificant premises Mr. Darwin can obtain the largest inferences. The period of gestation is an unalterable character of species; but Mr. Darwin fancies this result of the scientific observations of ages is impugned by a statement, by somebody, that there is a difference of four, five, or six days between the gestation of merino and southdown sheep. The doctrine of physiological science is, that the period of healthy gestation is fixed; the shortening or prolonging of the period being due to disease, all unduly born offspring being unhealthy. Of course, if breeds of animals and crossings of plants are not permanent, the results of breeding and crossing only prove the immutability of species. Now all breeds are shams. The tendency of peculiarities to perpetuate themselves is so much weaker than the immutability which causes sterility or reversion, that breeds are not maintained by breeding merely, but by breeding and weeding. "There is a black sheep in every flock," says the proverb, which the cattle-breeders have given to the world after themselves deriving it from their experience of the recurrence to wild colours in the most carefully tended of snowy flocks. When seedlings return to their wild types, the gardeners call them "rogues," and condemn them to the ash-pit. The similarity of breeds, like the height of soldiers, is maintained by leaving out the unsuitable individuals. As to the reversion of sheep, the fact seems to have been proverbial in the time of Edward Fairfax, the poetical translator of the 'Jerusalem Delivered,' for in his Fourth Eclogue he makes Alexis exclaim,

And let my sheep to shag-haired musmons turn.

Mr. Darwin himself gives some striking instances of the potency of the tendency in sheep to reversion in colour, a ram with two small black spots on his sides having begot seven black lambs on seven white ewes, and the blackness persisting for six or seven generations.

Mr. Darwin mentions rabbits as one of the species of animals which seem to countenance his views. "Finally," says Mr. Darwin, "from the three cases of the rabbits which have run wild in Porto Santo, Jamaica and the Falkland Islands, we see that these animals do not, under new conditions of life, revert to or retain their aboriginal character, as is so generally asserted to be the case by most authors." This inference is obtained in this way. Mr. Darwin minutely examines the bones of wild and tame rabbits, and, finding notable differences, says—If paleontologists had found such differences among fossil bones, they would have said they belonged to distinct species; and he says this, although he is well aware that the authors of classifications have made larvae of one species perfect animals of another, males of one species and their females of another, and the winter bird a different species from the summer bird. The reduction of the numbers of so-

called species is the daily business of zoologists and botanists. No doubt, the brains of tame rabbits from disuse do not keep pace in size with their bodies, which by breeding have been doubled in weight. Mr. Darwin says, as just quoted, that rabbits do not revert to their aboriginal character; and yet in another place he says—"When variously-coloured tame rabbits are turned out in Europe, they generally re-acquire the colouring of the wild animal." Notwithstanding the citation of the case of the Porto Santo rabbits to prove that these animals do not revert, his own account of them is, that they descend from a litter of tame rabbits, which have in the course of 400 years become smaller than the wild rabbits of England. The rabbits of Jamaica have, it is said, become extinct; and certainly extinction is not reversion. There remains the case of the Falkland rabbits to support the denial of reversion. Within recent times sealers have turned out rabbits on the Falkland Islands, and Mr. Darwin has heard from an admiral that the rabbits on Pebble Island are mostly hare-coloured and on Rabbit Island mostly bluish; of what colour their progenitors were when turned out is not known.

But the fowls may be more potent allies of the hypothesis. From the shy habits of wild poultry, and the impenetrability of the jungles into which they retreat, it is not yet quite certain that the systematic classifiers have correctly ascertained and defined the wild species of poultry; the balance of proof seems, however, to be in favour of the opinion that the breeds of tame poultry have all been derived from one of them; although this last view is not yet established definitively. In Burmah, wild and tame poultry are constantly producing transitional forms. *Gallus Bankiva* is the wild species to which several of the domestic breeds seem to revert. Mr. Tegetmeier is the authority for the statement that purely-bred Game, Malay, Cochinchina, Dorking, Bantam, and even Silk fowls may frequently or occasionally be met with, which are almost identical in plumage with *G. Bankiva*. Breeders, trying to produce golden-spangled cocks, find they have bred instead black breasts and red backs. The glossy black Spanish cock and the black-breasted red game-cock produce, by white hens, similar offspring, owing to partial reversion. Mr. Darwin paired a Spanish cock and a silk hen, and the result was a marvellous one for him: a cock which, when strutting about, resembled not at all his black Spanish father and his little silky mother, but the jungle cock very strikingly.

Ducks are probably tame mallards. The wild duck is not known in the Malayan archipelago, and yet the tame ducks bred there do not differ from the ducks of Europe. Men, by preventing young ducks from swimming and flying, have made the elegant and nimble wild animal the waddling, but heavy and succulent table duck. Records exist of the process by which this alteration has been wrought. Aylesbury ducks which are kept in houses hatch in January, whilst common ducks wait until March; but the descendants of the early breed become as tardy as the others when kept for a few generations in the common way. The Aylesbury and the Labrador ducks are both deemed true breeds, yet from a cross of them issued a drake like a mallard.

The pigeon remains for consideration. If the pigeon does not support it, the sooner the hypothesis is recanted the better. The breeds of pigeons have been so recently described in this journal (see No. 2100, p. 125), that it will not be necessary to do more here than to examine the facts alleged by Mr. Darwin in favour of

his hypothesis. Pigeons revert astonishingly whenever they have the chance. The permanence of the breeds of Indian Spot or Kulmi Lotans is, no doubt, asserted by Mr. Darwin, because a description of it occurs in the 'Ayeen Akbery,' which was written in the year 1600. This fact is certainly a remarkable and impressive example of the tenacity of hereditary disease when its transmission is artificially fostered by breeders who profit by it. Fifty shillings a pair is to be obtained for pigeons who have lost their balance. Like every other breed, the Lotans are kept up by breeding and weeding. The permanence of the breed is not a natural, but is an artificial permanence; good for nothing, therefore, as a fact in support of an hypothesis which tries to explain the origin of species by natural selection, or the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life.

A few summary words. On the origin of species Mr. Darwin has nothing, and is never likely to have anything, to say; but on the vastly-important subject of inheritance, the transmission of peculiarities once acquired through successive generations, this work is a valuable storehouse of facts for curious students and practical breeders.

David Gray, and other Essays, chiefly on Poetry
By Robert Buchanan. (Low & Co.)

Of the several papers in this interesting and thoughtful volume, we first notice that to which the author himself assigns leading importance. The memoir of David Gray here given comprises several of his own letters, and fascinates us by its full and artless revelation of the hopes, the struggles, and the fate of a young man whose poetic genius was obvious to the few qualified judges who knew him. But apart from this charm, the merits of Mr. Buchanan as a biographer are undoubtedly great. His simplicity of manner, his earnestness, his sympathetic perception of all that was most individual in his friend, enable him to tell whatever was to be told in the most pertinent and impressive way; while the ardour of personal affection gives a tender glow to his narrative, which perhaps more rivets us than even its merits in point of art. The fact that the greater part of this pathetic story has already appeared in the pages of a contemporary renders quotation from it unnecessary, especially as other topics in the book have an urgent claim on attention. But the way in which Mr. Buchanan recounts the effect of poor David Gray's life and career upon his father, a Scottish weaver, evinces a faculty which we have no right to demand even from excellent biographers. The writer shows us how the somewhat over-practical mind of this Scottish craftsman was wrought upon by that imaginative quality in his son's nature which he affected to despise,—how a glory, felt, though dimly apprehended, visited the father's mind, and, withdrawn by the lad's death, left him conscious that something of

The light that never was on sea or land had vanished from the earth. "We feel very weary now David has gone," was the cry of the elder Gray, who ere long was gathered to the side of him for whom he mourned. To paint all this as Mr. Buchanan has done, requires that vision of the poet which looks beyond the seemingly inconsistent phases of character to the deeper humanity which explains and reconciles them.

Of the Essays in the book, the two which will attract most attention are entitled respectively 'The Poet or Seer' and 'On my own Tentatives.' In the former we have this definition of the poet:—

"The Poet, briefly described, is he whose existence constitutes a new experience—who sees life newly, assimilates it emotionally, and contrives to utter it musically. His qualities, therefore, are triune. His sight must be individual, his reception of impressions must be emotional, and his utterance must be musical. Deficiency in any one of the three qualities is fatal to his claims for office."

Nothing is wanting to make this summary complete except the necessity in the poet for the perception of beauty. Mr. Buchanan probably intended to include this quality in "musical utterance"; and it is plain, both in this and in other essays, that he proceeds on the assumption of its paramount importance.

The observations on the end of Art and on the morality of Art deserve the most serious consideration. They are sound and weighty protests against a school of thought which has at present too many disciples:—

"One word, in this place, as to the end of Art—poetic art particularly, and the mistaken ideas concerning that end. That end has been described from time immemorial as 'pleasure.' Now, art is doubtless pleasant to the taste. It may be said, further, that art, even when it uses the most painful machinery, when it chronicles human agony and pictures tears and despair, does so in such a way as to cause a certain enjoyment. But the pleasure thus produced is not the aim, but an accompaniment of the aim, proportioned and regulated by qualities existing in materials extracted from life itself. The aim of all life is accompanied by pleasure, includes pleasure, in the highest sense of that word. The specific aim of art, in its definite purity, is spiritualization; and pleasure results from that aim, because the spiritualization of the materials of life renders them, for subtle reasons connected with the soul, more beautifully and deliciously acceptable to the inner consciousness. Even in very low art we find spiritualization of a kind. But pleasure, as mere pleasure, is produced on every side of us by the simplest and least intricate experiences of existence itself. The woe and hopelessness of the popular creed is that it thoroughly separates art from utility. Pleasure, merely as pleasure, is worthless to beings sent down on earth to seek that euphrasy which purges the vision of the inner eye—beings to whom art was given, not a mere musical accompaniment to a dull drama, but as the toucher of the mysterious chords of inquiry which invest that drama with a grand and divine signification. Nor must we confound the purifying spirit of art with didactic sermonizing and direct moral teaching. The spirit who seizes the forms of life, and passes their spiritual equivalents into the minds of men on chords of exquisite sensation, wears no academic gown, writes no formal treatises in verse. The exquisite sensation is a means, and not an end. It is a consequence of the divine system on which she works, and she produces it as much for its own sake as Nature creates a butterfly for the sake of the down on its wings. * * Contemporary critics are fond of affirming that art, so far from having any moral purpose, has nothing to do with morality. This is saying in effect that nature has nothing to do with morality. For art is the spiritual representation, the *alter ego*, of nature; and nothing that is true in nature is false in art. Astronomy as much as morality, concrete experiences as well as abstract ideas, have their place in nature and in art; they are a part of the whole, which has two lives, the lower and the higher, the real and the artistic. An essentially immoral form, a bestiality, a lie, an insincerity, is an outrage in life; but it has no permanent place in art, because spiritualization is fatal to its very perceptibility. The basest things have their spiritual significance, but their baseness has evaporated when the significance is apparent. The puddle becomes part of the rainbow."

These extracts will sufficiently prove both Mr. Buchanan's high tone of feeling and his happiness of expression. Taking the word "pleasure" in its usual sense, he is undoubtedly right in disdaining to accept it as the end of Art, however inseparable it may be from the results of Art. In the noblest conception of

Imagina
Goodne
or bea
because
Perfect
travel
direct e
of Natu
true th
offered
'Don J
of what
like N
The sa
stratum
misanth
degree
fails as
that a
consist
impuls
scarcely
Ugly a

In I
ciples
tatives
refers
ceeded
must,
tionab
exhibi
his life
than o
sersed
nation
for Bu
Bucha

"The
guishe
the tr
these
of per
thresh
is so v
further
the fr
the dr
Acade
and d
spirit
that t
as the
find t
selv
virtue
liarity
it be
com
sadly
beaut
selfis
railw
debati
age o
crust
tures
flow
barre
light
never
subli
wove
won

W
beca
igno
dou
time
is
tha
Mr.
val
But
the

Imagination it may be that Beauty, Utility and Goodness are identified. In this view, pleasure or beauty may be the end of Art, but only because it is then one with the Lovely and the Perfect. Imagination does not always directly travel towards spiritual objects; but its indirect effect, as when it deals with the beauty of Nature, is always morally to exalt. It is true that the poetic character has frequently offered a complicated problem. The author of 'Don Juan' describes a storm, and in his sense of what is externally beautiful and grand he is, like Nature herself, indirectly a Moral Force. The same poet, as it were from a different stratum of his being, gives vent to affected misanthropy or to licentiousness. Just in the degree that he becomes an immoral agent he fails as a poet. Still it should be remembered that a large measure of descriptive power may consist with the lowest kind of theme and impulse. This being borne in mind, it is scarcely too much to say that the Base and the Ugly are synonymous.

In Mr. Buchanan's exposition of his principles of Art, in the essay 'On my own Tenets,' it will be observed that the author refers to the ideas upon which he has proceeded, not to the success of his process. He must, therefore, stand acquitted of all objectionable egotism; for the interest which man exhibits in the Art to which he has devoted his life is the measure of his earnestness rather than of his vanity. The leading idea here asserted is the supreme fitness of modern and national life, even in their homeliest forms, for poetic treatment. Upon this head Mr. Buchanan observes—

"The mania for false refinement, which distinguishes educated vulgarity, must not blind us to the truth that a large portion of the public, and these highly-intellectual people, are quite incapable of perceiving the poetry existing close to their own thresholds. The little world in which they move is so vulgar and sordid, or so artificial, that the further they escape from its suggestions they feel the freer. What they cannot feel in the office or the drawing-room they try to feel in the garden of Academus. Their daily life, their daily knowledge and duty, is not earnest enough to supply their spiritual needs, and they very naturally conclude that the experience of their neighbours is as mean as theirs. In the ranks of such men we not seldom find the lost Student; but the majority call themselves cultured, as their neighbours call themselves virtuous,—just for want of some other spicier peculiarity to distinguish them from their fellows. Let it be at once conceded that our modern life is complex and irritating, and, at a superficial glance, sadly deficient in picturesqueness. Streets are not beautiful, and this is the age of streets; trade seems selfish and common, and this is the age of trade; railways, educational establishments, poorhouses, debating societies, are not romantic, and this is the age of all these. But if we strip off the hard outer crust of these things, if we pass from the unpicturesqueness of externals to the currents which flow beneath, who then shall say that this life is barren of poetry? Never, I think, did such strange lights and shades glimmer on the soul's depths, never was suffering more heroic or courage more sublime, never was the reticence of deep emotion woven in so closely with the mystery and the wonder of the world."

What is here said is all the more in season, because our best recent poetry seems to have ignored contemporary life altogether. Yet it is doubtless a pregnant truth that the present time is no jot further from the ideal life which is "a consecration and the poet's dream" than the most remote and legendary period. Mr. Buchanan's testimony in this respect is a valuable addition to that of previous witnesses. But, at the same time, we must guard against the inference that the present is *more* poetical

than the past on account of its actuality. It is as poetical in spite of its actuality, because the action of true ideas and of true emotion overcomes that over-prominence of the accidental features of the time, which is in itself prosaic. If, on the one hand, such accidental features be more obvious in a modern subject than in a remote one, on the other hand there is a greater intensity of feeling to purify them from their dross. Yet while we hold that no man can be a great poet who does not, in a large measure, both reflect and instruct his age, a modern tone of thought and feeling is even more important than modernness of subject.

Of the remaining essays, the most important are those on 'The Vocation of the Student,' on 'Literary Morality,' and on 'A Passage in Heine.' We are far from assenting to all Mr. Buchanan's conclusions; while in his reasoning we now and then find a dogmatic tone on questions which have held men of no mean sagacity in doubt. A kindred but more serious error is the levity and contempt with which he occasionally speaks of men whose acknowledged services and whose position with the public should have been their title to respect. But the book, on the whole, is that of an ardent, sincere, and generous thinker, whose views are always suggestive, and whose style has the charms of clearness, vivacity, and poetic fancy.

The Primitive Inhabitants of Scandinavia: an Essay on Comparative Ethnography, and a Contribution to the History of the Development of Mankind. Containing a Description of the Implements, Dwellings, Tombs, and Mode of Living of the Savages in the North of Europe during the Stone Age. By Sven Nilsson. Third Edition, Revised by the Author, and Translated from his own Manuscript. Edited, and with an Introduction by Sir John Lubbock, Bart. (Longmans & Co.) The full title, which we here copy, is almost a synopsis of the contents of this volume, which is a valuable, though not a very new contribution to Prehistoric Archaeology. It is, however, new to English readers, and is presented to them in a handsome form, with sixteen plates, apparently lithographed at Stockholm, the translation itself also having been made in Sweden under the author's superintendence. Sir John Lubbock's useful Introduction is substantially the Address which he delivered before the Archaeological Institute at their London meeting in July, 1866.

The Stone Age, the main subject of this book, is treated in a manner which shows full acquaintance with the objects preserved in various museums, and a firm grasp of the archaeology of that age. There is nothing crude, but all is fully considered and well arranged. Even those readers who cannot accept the inferences drawn from the facts and antiquities must feel satisfied that accuracy of statement and fidelity of observation pervade these pages. These are important characteristics of any volume on so unsettled and tentative a study as Prehistoric Archaeology at present must necessarily be. "I care comparatively little," says the editor, in the right spirit, "how far our present views stand the test of further investigations, if only we are satisfied that our method is one which will eventually lead us to the truth."

The author's early bent towards these studies forms an interesting incident in the opening of his volume. As a youth he had an irresistible propensity to fowling and sporting, and made use of a fowling-piece with an old-fashioned flint lock. He never bought his gun-flints, because no purchased flints would fit; and he

was obliged to make a semicircular notch in the back of each flint for the reception of a screw. Whenever in want of a gun-flint, he selected a large flint, and sought for a boulder of suitable size, and of compact, hard granite or quartz sandstone. With this he split the flint into flakes more or less thin, leaving sharp edges. He used a large-sized granite stone as a support for the further chipping of a thin splinter which he held in his left hand, while with his right, in which he held the hammer-stone, he managed by means of some projecting corner to chip the edges of the splinter into a gun-flint of the desired form. Lastly, he knocked out the aforesaid notch for the screw in the back of the flint. The point of the splinter on which he was all this while operating rested on the support, otherwise the splinter would have instantly broken. Little did the boy then think that he was a living and modern example of the flint-workers of centuries ago, but he afterwards was enabled at once to recognize the stone-hammer which the aborigines of Scandinavia made use of to chip out their flint implements in like manner.

The first division of the first chapter, on "Tools by which other Tools and Weapons were Made," is highly interesting, and the second division is devoted to implements for hunting and fishing. Then we come to knives, slings, chisels, axes, wedges and hoes, saws and stone beads; and after these to those curious implements, originally of one kind, which have afterwards been transformed into implements of another kind. All these topics are comprised in the first copious chapter. In the second chapter we begin with implements not weapons, proceed to religious implements of stone, diverse thence into the life of Scandinavian savages, and soon settle down into Chapter III. upon ancient crania and the crania of the living Scandinavian.

The general reader will perhaps be more interested in the next chapter, which treats of primeval dwellings, from burial-houses to aboriginal huts, gallery houses, cavern dwellings, cavern sepulchres and gallery tombs. In all these we have hard stone-prose, and some poetry reduced to the same. For instance, "The Cyclopes of Homer, dwelling on the coast of the Black Sea, though endowed by the poet's fancy with many extravagant attributes, are to sober prose nothing but nomads living in mountain caverns."

The chase and war are prominent matters with all savage races, and here we have something on missiles of a curious nature. Here we learn how skulls were pierced with javelins of bone, and how in one skull the bone was not cracked, but the javelin had been thrown with extraordinary force, and the point of one bone penetrated another like a rifle-ball, and forced a round unsplintered hole in it.

The remaining chapters are devoted to kindred subjects, and relate chiefly to details and inferences concerning the ancient inhabitants of Sweden. Here we get glimpses of shadowy dwarfs, giants and goblins. Have the extravagancies of the ancient Sagas any foundation in facts? Certainly the Esquimaux believed firmly that white men were giants, had wings, could kill with a glance of the eye, and swallow a whole beaver at a mouthful. As there were white men at the bottom of all these white lies, so there may have been dwarfs and giants of some sort as the basis of the fancies in the Sagas. Possibly the dwarfs were identical with Laplanders.

In referring to Thor-worship, the author notices some singular superstitions about Thors-day or Thursday. Thor-worship was widely disseminated amongst the common

people at the introduction of the Christian religion, and became very difficult to exterminate. Hence the traces of paganism, still to be found in Gothland and Norway, are principally the remnants of Thor-worship. About a hundred years ago, in certain parts of the country, Thursday was still regarded as a kind of holiday, on which no heavy or serious work was to be done. The author, when a child, in the south of Sweden, occasionally saw some old women who would never churn butter or spin on a Thursday.

The last chapter is short, but full of interest, as including conclusions on the probable condition of Scandinavia at the arrival of the first people. "The ground," says our author, referring to the supposed state of the south of Sweden, "was as yet uncultivated, the whole country covered with forests, lakes, and marshes (bogs). In the forests wandered stately elks and stags, gigantic ure-oxen and bisons, while each of these restricted its wanderings to its own district. In swampy places roved herds of wild boars of large size, and from the mountain districts of the southerly continent immigrated from time to time flocks of wild reindeer. In the rivers beavers built their ingenious houses, and in the lakes, which abounded with fish, were river turtles and enormously large pike, skeletons of which are occasionally found."

The Stone Age archaeologist will find numerous proofs throughout this volume of a ripe judgment, exercised upon a very careful and extended observation of the remains and implements of the Stone Age. To such a reader no page will be without some degree of interest, even though many pages may lack novelty.

The Epicure's Year-Book and Table Companion. (Bradbury, Evans & Co.)

Warne's Model Cookery and Housekeeping Book; containing Complete Instructions in Household Management. (Warne & Co.)

The New Cookery Book and Complete Manual of English and Foreign Cookery on Sound Principles of Taste and Science. By Anne Bowman. (Routledge & Sons.)

Le Livre de Cuisine, par Jules Gouffé; comprenant la Cuisine de Ménage et la Grande Cuisine, avec Illustrations par M. Rougat. (Hachette & Co.)

'The Epicure's Year-Book' is a book of luxury, with an elegant cover of deep rich colour, with designs by Leighton; and the initial letter at the commencement of each chapter is the design of the same artist, with fantastic scroll-work, which gives piquancy to the words of wit and wisdom which they serve to point. This book of delicate *gourmandise* is fit for a wedding-present to young brides about to enter on the arduous duty of ordering dinner. It is not a book of cookery; its chief aim is to teach the art of dining, how dinner ought to be eaten, and the spirit in which the *menu* of a dinner, great or simple, ought to be formed. It is a work which gives the æsthetics of eating and drinking; it is a work that shows what cultivated taste can do to raise, refine and educate the most primitive and imperative appetite of our nature from being a mere instinct which we hold in common with wild beasts into the highest social exercise of rational beings. Such a difference do we see between devouring and dining! Delicate and subtle combinations of the dishes in the *carte de menu*, with their right and appropriate wines, are here laid down, like marriages made in heaven! Indigestion and regret, "sorrow and soda-water," are things unknown after a dinner eaten with discretion and arranged with the sagacity which characterizes a man who

knows "how divine a thing a dinner may be made!" Who shall calculate how much of our virtue, to say nothing of our pleasantness, depends on a dinner as it ought to be! And the man who opens the understanding of his fellows on the art of dining well deserves to be held in grateful remembrance. In 'The Epicure's Year-Book' there are the *menus* of remarkable dinners which have by their merits obtained a place in the memory of the guests who ate them, and which are here republished as types of their respective kind. There is a chapter on 'New and Cheap Food,' which is well worthy of attention, and here is a testimony to the excellence to which mægena or Indian corn may attain when cooked by the hand of an artist: "I remember being at a banquet served and watched over by Goussé himself, at which a special *chef* attended to serve a mægena pudding. 'It is light as thistle-down,' said a guest, 'and the flavour is as delicate as the perfume of a rose garden!'" One chapter is devoted to recipes for "easy and dainty dishes, which," says the author, "make an excellent beginning for the study of the bride on her return from the honey-moon to the joys and responsibilities of house-keeping in—a cottage."

"Cupid," he adds, "is a horrible little gourmand." Whether it be so or not, 'The Epicure's Year-Book' is a work which a sagacious friend with an eye to the future would find it to his advantage to present to a lady about to marry.

'The Model Cookery Book,' by Miss Jewry, and 'The New Cookery Book,' by Miss Anne Bowman, come, after the above, like barn-door fowls after birds of paradise, or huckaback after fine linen. 'The Model Cookery Book' has this advantage, that before each receipt there is a list of ingredients, with their exact quantity and the time required for preparing the dish. Both works are highly respectable, and rather above than under the usual standard of works which have been the lights of the ordinary British kitchen for many years. If mistresses and "plain cooks" would only lay to heart the counsels of even ordinary works, and take pains to love their labours, the standard of family dinners would be much improved. It is with cookery-books as it is with the laws of the realm—they are the best which are the best administered.

Of M. Gouffé's book our correspondence has already given some account. Imposing in size, majestic in tone, it has illustrations and adornments which in their beauty make it a work of art, as it is of science. The woodcuts are numerous, and all of them exquisite. The very studies of pots and pans are beautiful; the mode in which "les attributs de cuisine" are grouped, with their gradations of light and shade and delicate finish, make of the homely articles—which the reader will recognize as a gridiron, a stew-pan, a ladle, a meat-screen, and a frying-pan—a vignette worthy to illustrate the *Decameron*. The larding needles ("grosse et moyenne lardières") look like beautiful eastern daggers; whilst the very knives and spoons, hatchets and meat-saws, have a grace and beauty which lend them an ideality which is certainly not their own. The head- and tail-pieces are especially charming. There is a woodcut which heads one of the chapters consisting merely of a piece of beef reposing upon a dish garnished with vegetables; but how gracefully the beef is posed! and with what loving coquetry the turnips and carrots group themselves around it! Besides the woodcuts, there are twenty-five chromolithographs, to illustrate the articles which require colour to convey their meaning. There is one, of very homely detail, but which, touched by an artist with a loving hand, is

transformed into a masterly "study of still life."

The Gouffés are, we believe, a family of cooks, and each illustrious in his calling. One of the brothers has been, we have heard, in the service of Her Majesty for many years; and Jules Gouffé, our author, is a pupil of the great Carême.

We hope that the women of England will take up the question of cookery in all its branches, and then the *régime* of tough meat and ill-dressed dinners will become things of the past, like the bad dreams and nightmares which they have occasioned; good appetite will develop an amiability which will turn every household into a happy family.

Roughing it in Crete in 1867. By J. E. Hilary Skinner, of Lincoln's Inn. (Bentley.)

The title of this book does not profess that the volume is dedicated to the Cretan insurrection; but it refers to the period of the Cretan insurrection, and it is for that the reader is expected to buy the work. In such respect it will prove a disappointment, for it gives but little information about the insurrection. Yet as that little is a true measure of the insurrection, it is valuable. In Greek newspapers now, and in Greek histories hereafter, the Cretan insurgents and volunteers may be made to assume the dimensions of giants, but Mr. Skinner describes them as he saw them, that is, as dwarfs.

The information contributed by Mr. Skinner on this knotty question of Crete is the more acceptable, from the characteristics that distinguish his book. He was during his stay in Crete a Philhellene, and is throughout friendly to the Greek cause; and yet on sitting down to write his book, and summing up his views, he is found to be far from an enemy to the Turks or an unflinching partisan of the Greeks, and he does not lose sight of home interests. He has an honest desire to be impartial, but he seldom is so. He went to Crete with a knowledge of the world, sharpened by an acquaintance with the Mexican expedition and the German war, but evidently with small knowledge of the Greeks and their dialects, and less of the Turks, whilst he was dependent on the medium of Greeks for most of what he heard.

It is difficult, under such circumstances, to keep the mind from being warped, and to maintain a theoretical impartiality. It has been observed of old, that if two dogs fight in the street, the black dog and white dog will each find ready-made partisans in the crowd of bystanders. How was Mr. Skinner to keep his mind free when he was already a Philhellene, enlisted as a patron of the cause of Cretan independence, and obliged to back his own dog? Hence we get some curious hints of how history is written under such influences.

Of course Turkish and Mussulman barbarity, cruelty and massacres are duly described. That is all right and fair. But when the writer comes to speak of like doings by Cretans and Greeks, we have a euphemism: "On the other hand, the insurgents did not burden themselves with Turkish prisoners. They received no quarter, and they gave none, striking down their foes with stern retribution when the chance was offered them. They could not massacre women and children, because the Moslem families were sheltered in the fortresses. So there was a heavy balance of cruelty and wrong against the Turks, as matters stood. But I do not wish to enter upon the subject of cruelty in detail." In a note the writer says there were a few instances of prisoners being saved on each side, but as a rule no quarter was given.

The by Gr
record
prison
release
Turks
by G
comm
palliat
there
would
Skinn
arouse
French
speaki
"Such
sure th
heads,
of Gol
Again
encour
laid lo
fashi
Such
gated
the Tu
says th
many o
The
cruelty
are acc
treatm
own b
statem
the m
the ac
thirty
of the
powde
much
a hund
the ex
at libe
his Ar
spare M
accuse
Skinner
his re
the vi
safely
no poli
other b
could
obliged
The
ical ca
Mr. S
Cretan
near t
lengt
good f
in Cret
enemy
The
in thi
island
he and
have h
space
attemp
and to
Strikin
picture
narrati
stragg
country
"roug
tours;
treat
portan

The instances of Mussulmans being saved by Greeks must be few indeed, and none are recorded by Mr. Skinner; but many Greek prisoners were made by the Mussulmans, and released. What is the "old barbarity" of the Turks becomes "stern retribution" when done by Greeks. How far atrocious acts, whether committed by Turks or Greeks, should be palliated, is a matter of small account; but there is little doubt as to the epithet that would be applied to acts described by Mr. Skinner, or what would be the feelings aroused by them, if exercised against English, French, or Prussian regulars. At p. 163, after speaking on alleged Turkish atrocities, he says, "Such sights make the people view with pleasure the old-world trophies of bleeding Turkish heads, struck off as David struck off the head of Goliath, and carried in triumph to the rear." Again, at p. 168, after recording a midnight encounter,—"As it was, there were many heads laid low, to be struck off in the old-world fashion, and many trophies left upon the field." Such is the phraseology adapted to unmitigated barbarity! According to Mr. Skinner, the Turks were not so bad, for he expressly says that in the monastery of Arkadi "very many of the fallen insurgents, men as well as women, had escaped decapitation."

There are, of course, the stock allusions to the cruelty of Turks towards women; and the Turks are accused of the habitual slaughter and maltreatment of women and children. The author's own book affords some corrections to such statements; for, in describing the attack on the monastery of Arkadi, after putting to the account of the Turks the slaughter of thirty women and children, in the sacking of the place, when the monk had fired the powder-magazine, Mr. Skinner admits that a much greater number of women—"more than a hundred," besides children—were spared by the exasperated soldiery, "and soon after set at liberty." When in these wars did a Greek, his Arnaout ally, a Mainote or Cretan ever spare Mussulman woman or child? The Greeks accuse the Turks of such excesses, but Mr. Skinner's own experience should have corrected his ready belief. He found Greek women in the villages occupied by Turkish troops; and the refugee women and children might have safely remained on the island, had there been no political reasons for clearing them off. On the other hand, the Mussulman women and children could not remain in their villages, but were obliged to retreat to the fortresses.

The burning of houses comes into the canonical catalogue of Turkish barbarities, though Mr. Skinner informs us that these are also Cretan acts; but, then, setting fire to a house near the Turkish position is only "a challenge to the enemy to sally forth." What is good for the goose is not good for the gander in Crete; and the Turk must not destroy his enemy's fastness.

The amount of adventure in Crete detailed in this book is small. The writer arrived in the island in March, and soon after the 18th of May he and the other foreign sympathizers seem to have had enough of it; and a large part of the space is occupied with the account of their attempt to leave the island, coasting in a boat, and to get through the blockade to Cérigo. Striking incident there is none; interesting pictures of character there are none; and the narrative generally records the wandering and straggling through a thinly-peopled mountain country. Except when trying to get away, the "roughing" was not more than is usual in such tours; for it suited the insurgent chiefs to treat Mr. Skinner and his companions as important personages, and they consequently had

a cook and a sumpter mule, and were well fed.

The value of the book lies in the light which it throws on the true nature of the insurrection, which assumes, in the Greek journals, the title of a national movement. Government, in any elevated sense, the writer found none; but he was in the presence of three or four chiefs of palikars, of whom he records experiences not greatly differing from those of Mr. Moens, in Calabria. He saw Koroneos, Petropoulaki and Zimbrakaki, and he witnessed the animosity of these men and their followers against the Turks; but even then he did not see below the surface. Of the volunteers he gives an unfavourable description, as did the Italian Philhellene.

As to the devotion of certain persons to the slaughter of the Turks, that is poor evidence of civilization; for Mr. Moens, among others, will inform us that bloodshed can be carried on without civilization. There are, however, sufficient indications that the main body of the population were not willingly active participants in the insurrection. According to Mr. Skinner, the Christian population is at least 200,000; but the whole number ever under arms was only 14,000; and the number mustered in the field, at any time, 2,000 or 3,000. Of these it is fair to assume that many were present under compulsion. In fact, Greek machinations, and the hope of foreign intervention, seem to have kept up the insurrection.

So far as the government of the island by the Turks was concerned, even Mr. Consul Dickson (April 4th, 1867) allowed that there was not much local maladministration; and then, on the 9th of June, 1866, he declared, as he had done to the Cretans, that their grievances were by no means such "as ought to provoke an insurrection." A great deal has been said about the decline of the island as a charge against the Turks; but there are two sides to that. Crete never has flourished, except when there has been a domination like that of the Venetians, compelling the Cretans to work. The Turks have generally favoured local self-government as far as they could, and the consequences have been natural. Where there is an industrious population, as at Mitylene and Chios, the land is a garden; where there is an unenergetic population, as at Rhodes or Candia, cultivation is stationary. There has been nothing in Turkish government, with all the vices inherited from Byzantine finance, to prevent industrious populations from making progress. Even in Crete Mr. Skinner came upon villages which had well-cultivated ground; and in many parts of the empire there are to be found thriving settlements of Christians. In Turkey, however, as in Australia, certain promising or favoured spots draw populations from the less favoured, and keep the latter stationary. Thus Tasmania, a country of great natural aptitude, has been checked in its development by the progress of South Australia, Victoria, and New Zealand.

The population of Crete, notwithstanding all imputed oppression, has been able to assert its election in matters of faith, and the majority remains Christian. If they had chosen to be cultivators as well as Christians, there was nothing to hinder them. The Sphakiotes are described by all authors as practically independent, and therefore responsible for themselves.

The fact is, the insurrections of the Cretans against the Turks in 1826, 1833, 1841 and 1866 are not solitary events in their history. They were in constant insurrection against the Venetians. The claim of reunion to Greece has no historical foundation, as the Cretans were never united with Greece in any period of history; nor is there any reason to believe

that the Cretans are of the same race as the Albanian and Slavonian populations of the Morea, now styled Greeks.

Mr. Skinner himself sees that there is danger in the working of this apparatus of nationalities, religion and civilization, and in its being made to serve other interests than those of civilization. He does not wish to destroy Turkey or to turn the Turks out of Europe, but to obtain a stronger frontier against despotism; yet he proposes dangerous expedients.

The solution of the Cretan question appears to be dependent on the cessation of foreign intrigues, and the honest endeavours of the Cretans themselves to work out their own independence by the plough and the mattock, under the friendly guidance of the European Powers, who are disposed to restrain oppression and to foster honourable exertion.

NEW NOVELS.

The Governor's Daughter: a Novel. By H. Sutherland-Edwards. 2 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

In dealing with the last Polish outbreak in the pages of a work of fiction, Mr. Sutherland-Edwards has exhibited his literary skill on a task for the accomplishment of which no English novelist is more largely supplied with knowledge and special qualifications. A politician conversant with the past and present aspects of the Polish question, he has made acquaintance with prominent actors on both sides of the struggle between victorious despotism and the baffled patriotism of a partitioned land. Having lived with Poles in Poland, he has studied the Russians in Russia; and his opinions of both peoples have been formed from observations made in times of tranquillity as well as seasons of open rebellion, and under circumstances that enabled him to form a dispassionate estimate of the good and evil qualities of the manifold sections and divisions of each nationality. The companion by turns of the victors and the vanquished, he is the partisan of neither, but the temperate judge who, whilst he sympathizes with the aspirations and sufferings of the stubborn adherents of a slowly-dying cause, can see that, however evil may have been its origin, the position of Russia in Poland is an iniquity for which living persons cannot be held accountable. He sees also that it is a position from which Russia can neither retreat nor be driven. The cause of Poland—that is to say, the programme for her liberation, which was the day-dream of the last generation of our Polish exiles—is a thing of the past; and the Poles of to-day would show good sense by relinquishing their long-cherished hopes of a recovered nationality, and would lose nothing of the world's regard or their own self-respect by acquiescing in a judgment which experience must by this time have taught them that they are powerless to reverse. This is the view which Mr. Edwards seems to present as his own deliberate judgment when he puts it in the mouth of his Count Conradin, who says with mournful sadness and truth of the last futile insurrection—"We were deceived, it is true, but then we wished to be deceived. I believe we Poles are like women in one respect: we would rather be flattered and deceived than left altogether without notice." Reverting to the hardships endured by his deluded comrades in brief rebellion and tedious banishment, this exiled Count continues: "If it were known what difficulties unsuccessful patriots have to contend with, and what humiliation they are subjected to,—what trouble some of the best and most industrious of them have to get lessons to give at a shilling an hour; and how agreeable it is for them to be suspected, when they call

at a house, of an intention to steal the umbrellas and great-coats out of the hall,—if all that were well considered, perhaps what is called patriotism would be less plentiful than it has been during the last fifteen or twenty years in Europe."

But though Mr. Edwards takes this gloomy view of the chances and results of Polish insurrection under existing circumstances, his book is not wanting in declarations of admiration for the imprudent patriots, and of hatred for the harshness of their rulers. The heroines of his book—and very charming heroines they are—join hands with the insurgents, staking wealth and station on the luckless cause. Countess Condradine shares her husband's hazardous toil during the rebellion, and his gloomy banishment when the disastrous game has been played out to its dismal end. Nathalie Gontchaline, the Governor's daughter, notwithstanding her father's loyalty to his imperial master and his soldierly abhorrence of all who presume to resist that master's will, falls in love with a chief mover of the insurrection. And though, with that fairness which is one of the most commendable qualities of the book, Mr. Edwards justifies General Gontchaline's sternness as necessary and laudable in a man "answerable to his government for the tranquillity of a whole province, which was now on the point of bursting into insurrection," he fills his readers with disdain for the meanness and loathsome treachery of the secret agents by whose odious industry the Russian Government ascertained the secrets of the rebel leaders. Of these necessary tools of despotism, Bouthkovitch, the strongest as well as most repulsive creation of the book, is a noteworthy specimen; and the devices by which the author exhibits the despicable character of the spy's vocation are most skilful. Significant of the contempt in which men of Bouthkovitch's servile kind are held by their employers is the insolence with which General Gontchaline explains to his daughter, "Bouthkovitch is an animal, an insect—whatever you please; he is a necessary evil;" and addresses him as "You dog!" when the despised agent is wanting in zeal or obsequiousness. Here is a sample of the amenities which season the intercourse of the General and his detective agent when they are co-operating in London on a mission of inquiry into the English sources of Polish treason:—"And yet you can tell me nothing about him! A man named Ferrari in London, known to the revolutionists—known to every one, I should think, who once hears the name—and you can't tell me why he came, where he came from, what he is doing, what he means to do, or anything about him! I can't make out how you employ your time. You know nothing, absolutely nothing!"—Pardon me, your Excellency. The list of names. I have really not been idle.—Names that I knew already."—Forgive me, General. There were two in particular which I had the honour of submitting to you.—"Scoundrel, you dare to answer me!" exclaimed Gontchaline. Bouthkovitch remained silent; and then, seeing that the General was not enraged beyond all bounds, put on a sickly smile of apology and submission. In the discharge of his duty, Bouthkovitch is seen smoking cigarettes at the secret clubs of the Polish refugees in the neighbourhood of Leicester Square, and lounging amongst patrician fops in the opera-houses and the ball-rooms of the Russian Embassy. "He told the General," observes the chronicler of the spy's doings at the Russian ball, "that it was absolutely necessary he should dance; that he could not spend the whole evening in the refreshment-room; and that to walk about the ball-room doing nothing, and knowing next

to no one, looked odd, and rendered it impossible for him to gain the confidence which he might otherwise inspire. The General spoke to the Ambassador about it; and one of the secretaries introduced Bouthkovitch to an English young lady, who afterwards told her mamma that she had been dancing with a very distinguished person, whose breast was covered with decorations. This was perfectly true."

When the secret service no longer requires their presence in London, the General and the spy migrate to Poland—the former to preside over the province of which he is governor, the latter to continue his perilous labours in the scenes of armed insurrection, from which he narrowly escapes with life, and a reputation that is too bad even for a professional informer. For intelligence respecting the incidents of the drama in which these ably-contrasted actors play chief parts, readers must consult the pages of Mr. Edwards's book, which, apart from its vivid illustrations of life amongst the Polish insurgents, may be commended as an entertaining love story, written throughout with epigrammatic brightness and pungency.

Under Two Flags: a Story of the Household and the Desert. By Ouida. 3 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

It is not more than twelve months since in Idalia, Ouida's last hero, a descendant from Thomas the Rhymer, if we recollect aright, was carreering through three volumes of adventures which would have made the "Seven Champions" ashamed of their renown, and the knights of the Round Table feel small; but he came out after his wounds and bruises, and trials by fire and by water, as fresh as—a daisy we were going to say,—but for such a hero, so hard to kill, it ought to be the immortal amaranth. Without pausing to take breath, here is Ouida before the world once more, ushering upon the scene another of her heroes, scarcely less to be wondered at than those paladins whom she has presented to us before. Surely Ouida must feel a Cornelia-like pride in her family; or perhaps she feels like a fairy godmother, who has endowed her prince and *protégé* with magic gifts, and sent him forth to do all the enchanted and impossible tasks which have cost others their credit and renown, to say nothing of their lives. Ouida's heroes are in one sense immortal, for nothing can or does kill them; and yet they get ugly hurts that ought to "let out life," if they were made of flesh and blood; but they are not. They are only excellently well made marionnettes, with wonderful joints, which can be stretched and twisted in all directions, and never tire or stay to rest. The heroines, too, are beautifully got up, dressed and appointed far more sumptuously than any of Madame Tussaud's waxworks. It is quite a pleasure to read of how the Lady Guenevere "stood alone in her own boudoir in her Baden suite. She was going to dine with a grand-duchess of Russia, and the splendid jewels of her house glittered through the black shower of her laces, and crowned her beautiful glossy hair, her delicate imperial head." This delicate Lady Guenevere has done that which, if known to her husband, would have ensured the loss of these "jewels of her house," and the entire destruction of her fair fame and social position. The hero, a Guardsman of super-human fascinations, is her lover, though they do not care much for each other—only for the pleasure of playing with edge tools. He has bound himself by a promise not to give any account of where he had been on one particular day when the lady had committed the compromising imprudence of dining at Richmond and driving home alone with him at night.

Circumstances arise which make it imperative that if he would clear himself from the charge of forgery and swindling, he must say where he spent the hours of the day in question; but to keep his word to the great lady who had exacted the promise, and to save his brother, who had committed the forgery, he refuses to justify himself, allows himself to be arrested, and makes his escape through such exciting dangers, difficulties, and feats of acrobatic skill, that the reader is fairly bewildered, and considerably more out of breath than the hero himself, who, indeed, whilst running from his pursuers (a Jew and his myrmidons), finds time to snatch up a masquerade dress, go into a grand masqued ball where the Lady Guenevere was dancing amongst princes, ambassadors, and dukes and counts of the Empire, "dance a measure" with her, speak a few words which she recollects for years after, and then rush out again into the night, to continue his headlong flight from prison and disgrace. The Lady Guenevere, when standing, as we have seen, "alone in her boudoir," is reading a farewell letter, written on a leaf torn from his betting-book, "oddly written in pencil, but without tremor or change in the writing itself," telling her how, as he could not clear himself without breaking his promise to her, he had allowed himself to be thought guilty, and was gone away for ever. The lady feels a little sorry, but, speedily recovering herself, "she let the letter fall into the spirit flame of a silver lamp," and gave him up to his fate. Cecil escapes to France, and is reported to be killed through a terrific railway accident on his road to Marseilles; but as this occurs in the first volume, of course many more adventures lie before him. The curtain drops on the career of the handsome, luxurious, fast-living young Guardsman, and the "Beauty of the Brigade," as he was called, "ceased to be named in the service, and very soon ceased to be mentioned." The curtain rises again in Algeria—the *café* of the Chasseurs. Ouida shows a remarkable power of evolving out of her own inner consciousness an imitation of the slang and gossip and barrack scandal of the French soldiers. Suddenly, "a tall, lightly-built man, dressed in a velvet shooting tunic, much the worse for wind and weather, a loose shirt, and jack boots splashed and worn out," who is leaning against the door-post, asks, in very pure French, whether recruits are wanted. He has a throw with the dice to settle whether he shall join the French or the Arabs. The French win the throw, and he and a faithful retainer join the Chasseurs as private soldiers, are sent on active service at once, and life begins again for Bertie Cecil; we need not say that it is he, under another flag. After more adventures than can be enumerated, but any one of which would in the good old times of the Empire, or the better and still older times of Chivalry, have won him riches and renown, he is represented as hated, tyrannized over, and oppressed by his commanding officer, idolized by his comrades, and adored by "Cigarette," a vivandière and child of the regiment,—the mistress and good angel of the whole brigade. Ouida delights in making the very finest "figs" grow "from thistles," and hothouse grapes of special flavour from the blackest and sharpest of thorns! Cigarette has been an outcast from her birth; she has known no teaching; her only theology being the oaths she has learnt to swear. She has been a camp follower from her infancy; yet no butterfly, no humming-bird was ever so fresh or so graceful, and no *sœur de charité* was ever so full of goodness and virtue; whilst for wisdom, the Queen of Sheba herself was not so well stored with the wisdom of Solomon.

Cigarette is Bertie Cecil's guardian angel. There are frays and forays. Cecil once saves the honour of the French flag, and Cigarette, like Joan of Arc, turns the fortunes of the day. But life in Algeria under the French flag as a corporal is wearisome; there is a sameness in the adventures, and Cecil begins to think he had done a foolish thing. His fate seems to have become knotted into an inextricable tangle. Things are brought at last to a climax by a quarrel and a blow struck by Cecil at his commanding officer, for which he is condemned by court-martial to be shot. He stands before the firing party, and the word to fire has actually been given; the balls have left the muskets, when— But readers must learn for themselves this last and most wonderful transformation-scene. Cecil exercises the miraculous gift of forgiveness of injuries with which Ouida endows all her heroes, and which, considering their previous training, is, to say the least, as wonderful as any of their other feats; and the novel ends with the felicity only to be attained in a pantomime or Ouida's own novels. Ouida has certainly the gift of speech; and though her speech is not standard silver, it is capital electro-plate, and her nonsense has a spirit and dash about it which keep the reader from finding flaws or asking questions.

The Modern Pedagogue. By J. Rhys. 2 vols. (Saunders, Oiley & Co.)

The author prefaces his work thus: "In the following reminiscences the author's aim has not been so much to bring out and fully develop one or more characters or characteristics that may or may not have existed in the *genus homo*, as more particularly to introduce for a little moment many and varied types of such as may yet be found in our beloved England." This is not lively; but it certainly did not prepare us for the task we had in reading 'The Modern Pedagogue.' It consists of what the author is pleased to term sketches of character jumbled together, without the slightest tale or story to connect them, and apparently without the smallest attempt to interest or amuse. As to the sketches, they are open to the remarks, firstly, that they are unnatural, and, secondly, that they are tedious. Worse, however, than the "sketches" are the attempts at moralizing, or sermonizing, or instruction, or whatever the author may choose to call them, which are scattered through the work. We give a specimen, which will quite suffice to show the amount of originality and talent displayed in this wearisome book. The following startling advice on the subject of poaching is given by the author: "Perhaps the reader might be tempted to view all poachers in the light of highwaymen, robbers, murderers, &c. Not so; many of them passed in rural society for respectable men; . . . but following a false line of reasoning, a mistaken thread of argument, had persuaded themselves that game should be free for all, upon which frail foundation they acted. Undoubtedly such might be the case under different circumstances; for instance, in the wild and unclaimed wastes of Africa or America, where the animals are free, and no law protects them; but in this country the case bears no comparison. In England every rood of ground acknowledges its owner, who has a perfect right to keep thereon whatever animals he pleases, and no one should find fault with his arrangement in this respect, so long as he keeps them on his own estate; and more than this, he has a law to protect him in so doing; the knowledge of this alone should be sufficient to curb the feelings from wishing to indulge in this unlawful excitement,

as the breaking of the law will sooner or later be paid with the greatest retribution." And so on.

The Quakers, from their Origin till the Present Time: an International History. By John Cunningham, D.D. (Edinburgh, Menzies & Co.; London, Hamilton, Adams & Co.)

Dr. Cunningham is, we suppose, a Scottish divine, since he dates from the Manse of Crieff. He seems to have been a careful reader of old books, and he is certainly a man of some intellectual charity. In the Quakers he sees a good deal more than ordinary men are willing to see in them; for while he admits, like all rational people, the piety, benevolence and probity of the children of George Fox and William Penn, he recognizes in their history a striking religious development, which is a lesson to us in many ways, and most of all in the need for charitable construction of our neighbour's moral life. He thinks the Quakers have exhibited Christianity "in its finest aspect, as a religion of liberty, love and good-will." Nay, he confesses that, although he must sometimes smile at their little oddities, yet the oddities themselves please him by their quaintness and picturesqueness. He says the habit of *thee-ing* and *thou-ing* gives a flavour to conversation; and the appearance of a drab coat and a broad-brimmed hat makes the street less tame.

From a gentleman so tolerant of creeds and forms which are alien to his own church, the reader will know what to expect in the way of narrative when he comes to deal with such shining lights as Mrs. Fry, William Allan, and the Gurneys. Dr. Cunningham generally is frank and fair. Now and then we think he falls into error; for example, we see some lack of true historical induction in his final judgment on William Penn. In the main Dr. Cunningham is a great admirer of Penn. He paints his early life with a tender hand, and describes his great work of plantation with a liberal love. Even when he comes to deal with Penn's life at court, he sees and says that the account given by Macaulay of Penn's political life, in the court of James the Second, is not true history; and that the answers given to that account by Penn's biographers are complete and crushing. Yet he does not like to give up all at once so picturesque a situation. If Penn were not a rascal, a fine historical situation would be utterly spoilt, and he has seemingly contrived to persuade himself that although Penn could not have been such a man as Macaulay makes him, yet he may, perhaps, have been a little bit of a rascal after all. With this allowed, Dr. Cunningham would be content. Happily it cannot be allowed, since it is not the fact, and a fine historical situation must not be preserved at the expense of truth.

But these uncharitable things are rare in Dr. Cunningham's book. The passages of most immediate interest to a general reader are those which relate to the recent changes of discipline in the Quaker body; changes which have made the whole body of members into what would formerly have been called Wet Quakers. The first change related to marriage:—

"The marriage law of the Society was felt to be a grievance—no Quaker could marry out of his Society without being expelled; no Quaker could allow a clergyman or magistrate to marry him without subjecting himself to the censures of his Society. Now, it so happened that Quakers, having their eyes wide open, sometimes saw women who were beautiful to look upon though they did not dress in drab or gray; and sometimes even, when their furtive glances were returned, such a commotion was raised in their heart that love became stronger than religion, and they resolved

to abandon the Friends that they might get a wife after their own heart. So the Society lost some of its members who were otherwise good and true. Thus, two evils resulted from this restrictive policy—the Friends were hampered in their affections, and the Society was bereft of those who refused to be so confined in their choice of a mate. The quarterly meeting for Yorkshire was the first to feel that allowance must be made for human frailty, and that, under certain restrictions, the Friends might wed with the daughters of the land. It proposed to the yearly meeting in May, 1856, that marriage should be allowed betwixt a member of the Society and one who was not in the Society, but who 'professed with it'; and even betwixt two persons neither of whom were members of the Society, but who 'both professed with it.' This phraseology, being somewhat obscure to the outside world, must be made plain. The children of Quakers are Quakers by birth, but there has always been a considerable number of persons who, from being educated in Quaker schools, or reared in Quaker families, have a sympathy with Quaker ways, and attend their meetings. These, though not acknowledged members of the Society, are said to 'profess with it'; and even these a young Quaker might not look upon with thoughts of marriage in his heart without committing a sin. It was proposed to give them this liberty, and even a little more. The proposal was regarded as very bold, and even revolutionary, and was debated three several years, and then referred to a conference of three hundred sages of the Society, who met in London, in November, 1858, and by whom, after much talk and some wrath, it was finally allowed. So the marriage law of the Quakers was altered, and Friends allowed to look upon a maid though she was not a Quakeress, provided only she sometimes came to their meetings, and had some sympathy with Quaker ways—a thing to be easily supposed, if her heart was set upon a Quaker husband."

The next change related to the drab coat and the habit of address:—

"Some of the younger members of the Society, led away by the fashions of the world, had, for a long season, murmured against the tailor and millinery laws of the Society. They no longer saw that religion could consist in the cut of a coat or the shape of a bonnet. They said that George Fox had not prescribed any peculiar apparel; that all the first fathers of the sect were ignorant of this conceit; that all they required was simplicity of attire. They explained that the present Quaker garb had arisen from their grandfathers refusing to follow the fashions, but that nevertheless changes had crept surreptitiously into the dressmaking of the Society; and as there were no great *artistes* belonging to their body, there had grown up a costume which was 'singularly formal, stiff, bald, and ungraceful.' It had neither the sanction of authority, antiquity, or taste, and therefore they were resolved to change their clothes; and, indeed, some of them had done so already, and were undistinguishable from the crowd. These revolutionary Quakers also brought before the conference the grammatical grievance of the second person singular in their forms of speech. They argued that piety did not depend upon the proper conjugation of verbs. Assuming the tone of antiquarians, they said that, in the time of Fox, a poor man was addressed 'thou,' and a rich man 'you,' and was thus multiplied and magnified in his own eyes, and that their founder was right to repudiate such invidious distinctions; but that now all such distinctions had been laid aside, though the 'you' had triumphed instead of the more grammatical 'thou,' and that, therefore, there was no longer any need for them to separate themselves from the world in their forms of address. They went still farther, and maintained that it was no longer flattery and a lie to call a man Mr. or a woman Mrs.; that it was not half so bad to call a person Friend, who was in reality no friend at all. They, therefore, sought to be emancipated from the bondage of their peculiar dialect. From ancient times the monthly meetings of the Society have been required to answer a series of searching queries regarding

the character and conduct of members within their bounds. The fourth of these demanded whether Friends 'were faithful in maintaining plainness of speech, behaviour, and apparel.' The conference was asked if there ought not to be some modification of this question? It was contended that its terms had acquired a false value; that no costume had ever been prescribed by the Society; and that the customs of address against which it protested had become obsolete. The conference adopted this conclusion, the annual meeting afterwards ratified its decision, and the Friends are no longer questioned about the cut or colour of their garments, or the grammatical structure of their sentences."

Some persons concluded from these changes that the Quaker church was dead and gone. Dr. Cunningham is partly of this opinion, though he puts the matter in an inoffensive way. "External Quakerism," he says, "was certainly gone; but surely this sect, which has existed for centuries, and made such a noise in the world, consists in something more than 'thou' and 'thee,' and a snuff-brown coat and a broad-brimmed hat! There is its mystic theology and its benevolent spirit. Its mysticism will always find disciples, even in the heart of practical England and America; and the world may well wish that, though the Friends should cease to engage much attention as a religious sect, they may ever remain banded together as a benevolent society—blessing and blessed."

The sect is certainly decreasing in numbers; and in time it will probably disappear as a separate organization in our religious life. But when the day of its final disappearance comes, it will be found to disappear not because it has been a failure in the world of thought, but on account of its great success. It will disappear because its mission in the world of English life will have been fulfilled.

Mission Life: Readings on Foreign Lands (Rivingtons.)

"Cold bishop, or cold curate, which would you like?" is a question which may one day be addressed to a guest at some anthropologists' feast in a far country. We add the episcopal dish to the simple missionary fare which Sydney Smith provided by anticipation, because we are told by a writer in the magazine now before us that one primary requisite to success for foreign missions is "more bishops." To quote the writer verbally, he remarks, "It only wants some few important aids and changes, and the work will go on with redoubled energy and success. First, more bishops, more missionaries," &c. Are we not right? To be daintily served up at a royal table, to be daintily cut up and distributed limb by limb amongst our fellow creatures, who are of like ape-origin with ourselves; to be highly appreciated by the highest standard of taste known to the anthropophagi; to have one's skull fitted as a drinking-cup, and one's bones piled in a great osseous cenotaph; to know beforehand that the bishops at home will weep over us, and the Church Missionary Society erect a memorial to us, and sell our portraits for a penny, and make us known to all Christendom,—is not this a glorious end of life and beginning of fame? How far better than going the way of all common flesh!

We are "pleading the cause of Missions," to use the set formula, at the same time that we plead the increase of bishops. If the two causes are distinct, we have been misled by the writer in this volume already quoted. There are, indeed, many who do not associate missions with bishops; and not a few of our most successful missionaries did their work without a thought of episcopacy. Henry Martyn, John Williams, Braemer, Livingstone, Ellis, and others have all done nobly without bestowing a thought

on mitres and crosiers. Possibly others might accomplish much if they had more of the spirit of those great and good men, especially if they placed the third requisite of our quoted writer in the first place,—namely, "more prayers."

As a cheap monthly periodical, *Mission Life* will be welcome to all who believe in and would uphold missionary work.

Those who are acquainted with the pagans who dwell in the provinces of our own country are apt to grow warm in their advocacy of home missions, and cold in regard to foreign ones. We could take benevolent inquirers to certain places in the coal counties where the darkest heathenism clouds the land. Even our judges feel at times compelled to give utterance to their astonishment at this state of things. Mr. Justice Keating has lately expressed his conviction that, while we are sending out missionaries to distant lands, we require them just as much at home.

Miltoni Samson Agonistes. Graece reddidit Georgius, Baro Lyttelton. (Macmillan & Co.) Enoch Arden: Poema Tennysonianum Latine reddidit. (Moxon & Co.)

ONE fact is better than many arguments; and the above publications, appearing at time when the practice of verse composition in the classical languages as a part of education is the subject of eager controversy, may assist in the formation of an opinion on the subject. Instead of mere assertions as to the tendency and effect of giving such a preponderance to this pursuit as has been customary in our public schools and universities, we are here presented with the actual outgrowth of the system, and are thus enabled to learn something of the tree from its fruit. It should be observed, too, that these are not ordinary specimens of versification, but the productions of scholars who have gained the highest classical honours at Cambridge. They may be fairly assumed to represent the fairest flowers and the choicest fruits which our nurseries of learning have to show. Their distinguished authorship, the fact of their publication, and the pleasing associations they awaken in the mind of a classical reader, naturally predispose one to look upon them with a friendly eye; and yet we doubt whether they will fully satisfy all readers. With many traces of refined taste and ripe scholarship, they want the flush and bloom of youthful compositions thrown off when the mind is saturated with classical conceptions and expressions, from continual intercourse with the great masterpieces of antiquity, and the hand has all the firmness and freedom of execution which incessant practice can give. Purity of diction and idiomatic felicity of phrase are less prominent than might be desired. Lord Lyttelton employs, not merely Homeric words, but such as do not occur in any of the best writers; and Prof. Selwyn, the translator of 'Enoch Arden,' partly no doubt from the occasional familiarity of detail in the poem, is sometimes decidedly prosaic.

The question, then, which naturally suggests itself is, whether the system that produces such results as these is worth maintaining at the immense cost of time and labour it involves. If all, or even any considerable proportion of the boys who are set to write verses at school stood the smallest chance of attaining to such proficiency as is displayed in these pages, many would still say, *le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle*, and contend that the time absorbed in performing such "feats of mental gymnastics," as Mr. Thring terms them, would be better spent in studying the phenomena and laws of nature, modern languages and literature, or ancient and modern philosophy. But how small is the

number of those who ever reach this standard of comparative excellence! How many blanks there are for these few prizes! What master or examiner who is familiar with the common run of verses can think without regret of the many precious hours and toilsome struggles which are attended with such scanty success. If classical studies are to maintain their rightful position as means of culture, some compromise must be made with the active and progressive spirit of the age. Public opinion will no longer tolerate the practice of making all boys, however naturally disqualified many of them may be, devote such excessive attention to verse composition in languages long extinct, any more than it will continue to sanction the absurdity of compelling all girls, whether gifted with a musical ear and taste or not, to weary both themselves and their hearers with their endless practising and their pitiable performances. It may not be amiss for all boys who are classically educated to pursue versification so far as is necessary to give them an insight into the structure and beauties of ancient poetry; but only those should proceed further who show a marked predilection and peculiar aptitude for this branch of study. Many will think even these might be better employed in other ways.

Lord Lyttelton has an advantage in having chosen for translation a work formed upon the model of ancient Greek tragedy; and to guard against the possibility of serious faults, he has submitted his work to the critical revision of several distinguished scholars.

Prof. Selwyn gives a faithful and effective rendering of a characteristic passage,—

No sail from day to day, but every day

The sunrise broken into scarlet shafts

Among the palms and ferns and precipices;

The blaze upon the waters to the east;

The blaze upon his island overhead;

The blaze upon the waters to the west;

Then the great stars that globed themselves in Heaven,

The hollower-bellowing ocean, and again

The scarlet shafts of sunrise—but no sail.

Mille dies, bis mille dies, nullum undique velum;

Mille dies, bis mille, orientis spicula Solis

Per palmas rutilant, per fronde comantia saxe;

Fulgor ab Eois radians innubilus undis;

Fulgor ab aethero descendens acrior axe;

Fulgor ab occiduis radians innubilus undis;

Inde globi astrorum ingentes per concava celi,

Oceanii gravior frenitus: rursusque diet

Spicula surgentia rutilant:—nullum undique velum.

Prof. Selwyn bespeaks the indulgence of the reader, on the ground that these verses were composed in sleepless nights of suffering, which he was thus enabled in some degree to beguile. The Marquess Wellesley, in addressing his 'Primitiae et Reliquiae' to Lord Brougham, makes a similar confession; and many of our greatest statesmen, lawyers, physicians, and divines have been glad to seek relief from their arduous duties in this innocent and refined recreation. This is one advantage of cultivating classical versification in early youth, which ought not to be overlooked.

A Practical Treatise on the Statutes of Limitations in England and Ireland. By J. George N. Darby and Frederick Albert Bosanquet, Barristers-at-Law. (Maxwell & Son.)

In one sense this work is a practical treatise, inasmuch as it follows the order of practice. But this is just the fault we have to find with it. We cannot say that it is practical in the higher sense of being clear and intelligible, of laying down the principle which is at the bottom of all statutes of limitations, and explaining both statutes and cases by its light. Messrs. Darby and Bosanquet have unfortunately chosen the arrangement of the statutes instead of treating the subject as a whole, and therefore they have been forced to repeat themselves as well as to utter apparent contradictions. The way

in which
rupts
place
in p
confu
form
page
of a
diam
which
that
again
were
this
"The
Irela
must
as i
judg
on th
cases
threa
would
we t
must
"I d
It
the
is su
Not
law
most
have
with
of th
ques
evid
tion
has
thou
was
held
pron
these
not
decis
book
ledg
insta
usef
arra
have
wret
was
anoth
main
"Ob
may
who
just
nece
till
not
sho
anoth
veni
him
law
state
also
his
who
posi
debt
hars
a cl
clas
cam

in which acknowledgments of debts by bankrupts are declared to be insufficient in one place and sufficient in another, is an instance in point; while there are many examples of confused thought and diction which arise from other causes. We think few readers would form a clear notion of the law as to arrears of interest due on a mortgage from the three pages devoted to redemption suits. The writers of a text-book are not to blame if judges take diametrically opposite views, and give decisions which are conflicting. But as it is impossible that two conflicting decisions can be right, there is nothing gained by balancing one against the other as if the scales of justice were made for foreign postage. As an example of this hesitation, we take a very short sentence:—"This decision . . . must be considered law in Ireland. But it is submitted that the point must be considered still unsettled in England, as it is clear that the nature of the Irish judgments before alluded to had a great effect on the minds of the Irish judges; at the same time, it would seem not unlikely that the Irish cases will be followed." When we have two or three pages full of "but it is submitted," "it would seem," "the better opinion seems to be," we think that Messrs. Darby and Bosanquet must have been inspired by the very genius of "I doubt."

It must be said, however, that the state of the law which is treated by these gentlemen is such as to excuse much of their perplexity. Not only are the decisions contradictory, but law and equity are directly at variance on two most important points. Subsequent statutes have qualified the earlier ones, yet it is quite within our own time that some of the provisions of the earlier ones have first been varied. The question whether lapse of time is presumptive evidence of a former settlement, or of an intention on the part of a creditor to forego his claim, has given rise to many doubts. It was once thought that an acknowledgment that the debt was due took it out of the statute. Then it was held that this was not enough without some promise to pay the debt. The difference between these two principles is considerable. But it is not so great as the difference between the decisions based upon them. The authors of this book give us in parallel columns the acknowledgments which have been held sufficient or insufficient. Such a list would have been most useful if a logical, instead of a chronological, arrangement had been followed. It would then have been seen that while a man who was wretched on account of a bill not being paid was deprived of the benefit of the statute, another, who was merely much annoyed, remained under its shelter. One who wrote, "Oblige me with your account that all may be settled," had to pay; while another who wrote, "Send any demand you have; if just, I will not trouble you," escaped that necessity. One man asked for an indulgence till a turn of trade took place, and it was not considered incumbent on the creditor to show that such an event had happened. But another man promised to pay as soon as convenient, and this promise was not held to bind him absolutely. It is, of course, open to the law to infer that turns of trade take place at stated intervals. But, if so, why may it not also infer that it is convenient to a man to pay his debts at stated intervals? Why is a man who promises to pay his just debts in a different position from one who promises to pay all his debts? And why is wretchedness to be more harshly treated than annoyance? The want of a clear rule gives alternate emphasis to both classes of decisions, while it is plain that both cannot exist together.

The variance between law and equity is perhaps more serious, as it touches the very root of the question involved in all statutes of limitations. The first point to be considered is always the date from which the time begins to run. As a general rule, this date is determined by the execution of the contract on which the plaintiff sues, or by the commission of the act of which he complains. But when this act is kept from his knowledge within the time limited by statute, is he to be deprived of his remedy? Common Law says yes; Equity says no. It is true that, to bring his case within the scope of Equity, he must show that the concealment of the act was fraudulent. It is also true that in a very few cases decided at Common Law, the date was fixed at the time when the damage accrued. But these were cases of a peculiar character, and they do not affect the general principle. As laid down by the Equity Courts, that principle is, that the discovery of a fraud creates a new right, irrespective of any lapse of time since the act itself was committed. In spite of the gradual fusion of law and equity aimed at by the Procedure Act of 1854, this rule cannot be enforced in the Courts of Common Law. The result is, that the gist of the complaint in the Court of Equity is the ground of defence in the Common Law Court.

Such a miscarriage of justice may well stimulate reformers; and if the true cause of it appeared in the present work, another of the old maxims of pleading might have been shaken. But Messrs. Darby and Bosanquet are content to chronicle results instead of tracing the steps by which they have been formed. If the question of fraud had been treated independently, and had not been partially discussed in the chapter on Time, and then completed in the chapter on Equity, the conclusion, which now escapes notice, would have been almost inevitable. After all, Law has enough to bear without our laying to her charge things which she knows not.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Memoir of the Life of David Stow, Founder of the Training System of Education. By the Rev. William Fraser. (Nisbet & Co.)

A hundred years hence, no writer who shall renew Dr. Strang's labour, and publish an anecdotal volume about the social life and notabilities of Glasgow in past time, will omit to mention with affectionate eulogy the services which the well-reputed and pious merchant, whose memoir lies before us, rendered with unobtrusive zeal to the poor and ignorant children of his opulent city. Born at Paisley in 1793, David Stow lived in days when the action of Sunday-school teachers was regarded with such suspicion and antagonism by persons in authority, that the Sheriff of Renfrewshire no sooner heard of the establishment of Bible-classes within the limits of his jurisdiction, than he sniffed treason in the movement, and required the instructors to prove their loyalty by taking the oath of allegiance. "The difficulties of his course," observes Mr. Fraser, noticing his hero's first efforts for the instruction of the juvenile population of the Glasgow yards, "Mr. Stow very clearly understood, for he had been trained to mark them. Some of the first conversations to which he could intelligently listen, when passing from childhood to boyhood, bore on the remarkable ignorance of the work of the Sabbath-schools which was shown by men in office, and on the injustice done to the teachers. No sooner had Mr. Stow's father—then one of the magistrates of Paisley—along with Baillie Carlile, Mr. M'Gavin, the well-known author of 'The Protestant,' and some of the most influential clergymen in the community, formed themselves into a society to institute and conduct Sabbath-schools, than the Sheriff of Renfrewshire ordered them to send an exact record of the number of their schools, and of 'the nature and

design of the society.' Although the order was at once complied with, and the minutes of the society were sent, it was not so easy to satisfy the scruples of the worthy sheriff. He 'requested the teachers of the Sabbath-evening schools to attend at the Fiscal's office as soon as convenient, with an offer to take the oath of allegiance, that their names and houses might be registered previous, at furthest, to the 13th of September.' Treading in the steps of his worthy father, David Stow, of Glasgow, worked steadily for the enlightenment and moral elevation of the poorest class of the community, in which he was regarded with love and admiration by all thoughtful observers of his humane labours, which were closed by his death in 1864. Apart from his special field of philanthropic endeavour, this good man's life was uneventful and totally devoid of the experiences which would have rendered his personal story interesting to ordinary readers; but Mr. Fraser's volume will be perused with pleasure by the numerous class of persons who, concerning themselves with all questions that pertain to the welfare of the poor, would like to examine the educational method by which David Stow did much good in his generation, and earned for himself an enduring place amongst Christian philanthropists.

The Analogies of Being, as embodied in and upon this Orb, shown to be the only Inductive Base of Divine Revelation, and from which is now defined and laid down, the Cardinal Laws, and Primary Relations, of Relative Being, through which alone God reveals Himself, enthroned in the Temple of Infinite Being. By Joseph Wood. (Farrar.)

THE initiated will see the sort of book from its lofty title. It is metaphysics and theology, the nature of things and the Apocalypse, the cycles of being and the Great Dragon. There is an excellent table of contents, in the shape of a "sectional analysis" of every chapter, placed at the beginning of the work. But the work itself is past all human understanding. We have read those who profess to teach from God, by revelation newly given. We have heard and read the prayers of churches and sects which look marvellously like warnings addressed to God against false doctrine. But never, until now, did we fall upon an express teaching addressed to God Himself about his own nature. The last chapter "not only demonstrates the fact and the evidence of the subjection and allegiance of the kingdom of God to the Son of God, and of the Son of God to the Father; but also demonstrates to the members of the supreme Godhead, that their joint and separate powers and prerogatives continue unimpaired and inviolate."

Carl's Legacy. By the Rev. J. Woodfall Ebsworth, A.M. Cantab. 2 vols. (Edmonston & Douglas.) "Carl's Legacy" is dedicated to the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, of which learned society Mr. Ebsworth is a member; but, though a Master of Arts, the literary art is one which the author has still to master. His volumes are a medley of verse and prose—verse that would discredit Mr. Tupper's muse, and prose such as A. K. H. B. might produce in his weakest moments. His strongest sonnet is this on Byron:—

Than few less noble, and than none less proud,
A sad lone spirit on the shores of Time;
Undaunted, rapt by thought in scene sublime,
Yet quailing at the murmur of a crowd;
With every gift to mortal race allowed,
Yet dragged to earth, more fit to soar than climb,
To dwell with gods than act the praise-bought mime,
Loathing the self-wrought chain his spirit bore.
He stands on the sea-shore; the winds caress,
Lifting the curl from off his brow; the foam
Kissing his feet as the waves onward press;
His eyes across the far Greek waters roam,
A wistful gaze—exiled of happiness:
One who long sought, but nowhere found a home.

Addressing the "Winds of March," he says:—

Come! to those enslaved, who lay
Bound by Winter's icy chain;
Till they haul a fuller day,
Soaring bold to joy again;
Clearing selfish gloom and sloth,
Welcomes Freedom's ripened growth.

Mr. Ebsworth's prose is not much better than his poetry. Two volumes of such literature are far too much of a bad thing.

Woodin's *Whimsies: Satiric, Comic, and Pathetic*. (Lothian, Bemrose & Sons.)

THE comic entertainer, whose drolleries and grotesque mimicries have convulsed many thousands of people with laughter during the last sixteen years, has published a little book of metrical trifles, which will not raise him in the estimation of his admirers. Here is one of his offerings:—

CROW! CROW!
Life's troubles and shocks
Try the temper of man;
But jolly young cocko
Always crow while they can.
Then crow! crow!
Wherever you go,
And let mirth with good humour and jollity flow;
And show, show
The end of your toe
To a prominent part of each rascally foe.

His concluding piece of verse is addressed to reviewers, and announces the regard in which he shall hold all writers who may express disesteem for the author of "Whimsies." In this denunciation of critics "full of spite," who "wring the souls of living men through the love of smart, fine writing and the savage cynic pen," Mr. Woodin sings:—

E'en remarks by thoughtless critics, who have skimmed but have not read,
And thus mangled some weak passage till its author's heart has bled,
Blight the prospects of aspirants, who encouraged might enrich
E'en the boasted "world of letters," and in time obtain a niche
In the Temple of the Muses, with their brows enwreathed with bays;
While succeeding generations would pronounce their name with praise.
May vainglory, self-sufficiency, pride, envy, and conceit
When employ'd 'gainst fellow craftsmen find exposure and defeat.
The biographies of clever men in honour's varied roads
Sadly prove their paths were poisoned by base literary toads.
Oh! if I possessed a paper, modest merit should be fed,
For the critic I'd employ should have a heart as well as head,
And not magnify small failings, while the beauties that abound
Are inspected through his telescope, the other end turned round.

Need we say that we have neither the head to admire nor the heart to crush a gentleman who would show so much mercy to "modest merit" if he were a critic? We sincerely hope that, when the record of Mr. Woodin's public deeds and secret experiences shall find place amongst "the biographies of clever men in honour's varied roads," it will not show that his peace of mind was "poisoned by base literary toads."

A third edition of *Spiritual Wives*, by the Author of "New America," has been published by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett.—We have on our table *Analogy in the Progress of Nature and Grace*: Four Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge (being the Hulsean Lectures for 1867), to which are added Two Sermons preached before the British Association in 1866-67, by the Rev. C. Pritchard (Cambridge, Deighton),—*Saint Columba, Apostle of Caledonia*, by the Count de Montalembert (Blackwood). Also new editions of *Lectures on the Study of Fever*, by Alfred Hudson, M.D. (Dublin, M'Gee),—*The Theory of Business for Busy Men*, by John Laing (Longmans),—*A Practical Grammar of the French Language, with Conversational Exercises and a Vocabulary*, by C. Badois (Nutt). And the following pamphlets: *The Moral Value of a Mission from Christ*: a Sermon preached in Christ Church Cathedral at the General Ordination of the Lord Bishop of Oxford, on Sunday, December 22, 1867 (Rivingtons).—*Correspondence of the Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop of York, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, with the Bishop of Capetown, concerning the Appointment of an Orthodox Bishop to Natal* (Rivingtons).—Is the "National" or the Denominational System of Education the best suited to the Circumstances of Ireland? A Plea for the United Education of the Youth of Ireland in National Schools: read at the Meeting of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science, held in Belfast, September, 1867; with Additions and an Appendix, by the Rev. J. Scott Porter (Simpkin & Marshall),

—*Proceedings of the Education Department of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science; Belfast Meeting, 1867* (Belfast, Green);—*Atlantic Telegraph Company: Minutes of the Proceedings at the Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders held at the London Tavern, on Friday, January 24, 1868* (Brown).—*An Analysis of Marine Insurance Companies' Accounts, showing their Profits and Losses, Liabilities and Assets*; together with Tables illustrating the combined Experience of Twelve Companies, by Morrice A. Black (Straker),—and *Income-Tax Tables, 1867-8, at the Current Rates of 4d., 5d., and 6d. in the Pound, on Sums varying from 1l. to 10,000l., showing the Amount of Tax to be Deducted from Half-Yearly Payments on the Days they fall Due*; together with Tables and Schedules of former Rates, by W. Wilberforce Morrell (York, Sessions).

EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

Subsidia Primaria—I. Steps to Latin: First Course; being a First Companion-Book to 'The Public School Latin Primer.' *Subsidia Primaria—II. Steps to Latin: Second, Third, and Fourth Courses, being a Second Companion-Book to 'The Public School Latin Primer.'* By the Editor of the Primer. (Longmans & Co.)

At last the long-promised companion-books to "The Public School Latin Primer" have appeared. Though prepared by the editor of the Primer they are not published, like that book, under the direct sanction and authority of the head masters. The first volume contains the essentials of the grammar, arranged, not as in the Primer, but in successive sections suitable for practice, with exercises on each, consisting of examples to be declined or conjugated, and phrases or sentences to be translated from Latin into English, and from English into Latin. There are also lists of Latin words, with their meanings; but, strange to say, no vocabularies to the exercises; nor is there any sort of dictionary at the end, which we think a serious deficiency. The editor suggests that the book may answer the purpose of an elementary grammar, and it will probably be used not merely as an introduction and companion to the Primer, but in many cases instead of it. In the second volume the second course consists entirely of questions on the Primer, the third course of Latin and English sentences for translation illustrative of the syntax, to which there are frequent references, and the fourth course of graduated exercises in dactylic rhythm, followed by longer Latin extracts in prose and verse to be translated into English, and passages of English to be turned into Latin prose. If a boy can be made to get up the Primer and work through these companion-books at all perfectly, he will certainly be well furnished for reading and writing Latin; but we venture to predict that this will not often be accomplished. In practice it will be found necessary to shorten the quantity of the work very considerably, or—what is far worse—allow it to be done imperfectly. If the study of Latin is to be pursued on a scale at all commensurate with so wide and deep a foundation, there will be little room left for various other branches of education which are now imperatively demanded. In the interest of classical education, we regret that the commencement of Latin should be made more difficult and tedious than is necessary for practical purposes. One of the writers of the "Essays on Liberal Education" deplored the weary waste of time in looking out words in a dictionary. The editor of these books, on the contrary, thinks consulting an ordinary dictionary alphabetically arranged far too easy and amusing. There is not torture enough in it. Hence the words in the vocabularies at the end of the second volume are arranged according to the classes to which they belong, and the verbs are again divided into four lists, according to their conjugations.

Easy Latin Prose Exercises on the Syntax of the Public School Latin Primer. By H. M. Wilkins, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)

Now that the editor of the "Public School Latin Primer" has issued companion-books containing exercises adapted to illustrate its teaching, there might seem to be no room for Mr. Wilkins's present

work. It would, however, be a great mistake to suppose so; for the plan of these Exercises is very different, and in our opinion far superior to that of the "Subsidia Primaria." The rules of the Primer are not simply referred to, but placed at the head of each exercise, and, what is still better, their obscurity is cleared up, and their extreme curtness remedied, by lucid paraphrase and full explanation. Mr. Wilkins has further increased the value of his work by adding a number of imitative exercises—preceded by extracts from the best writers, as models,—on the use of the subjunctive mood. The exercises are not too long, and abundant assistance is afforded by notes and references. There is also an English-Latin vocabulary of the words occurring in the exercises. On the whole, this appears to us by far the best companion to the Primer that we have seen, and a useful help to masters in teaching the book, as well as to boys in learning it.

Students of French, who have made some proficiency, may gain much advantage from *Grammaire Francaise à l'Usage des Anglais*, par E. Borel (Dulau & Co.), which is a copious and complete grammar, containing not only the main principles, but all the idiomatic niceties of the language, with numerous illustrative exercises to be translated from English into French. Every other part of the book being in French, the English reader, for whom it is expressly prepared, cannot but become more intimately acquainted with the language, and more skilled in the use of it.—*A Synoptic French Grammar, and a French Examination Hand-Book*, by P. Quesden (Longmans & Co.), are intended to serve the special purpose of preparing candidates for examination. The grammar is crammed with hard matter-of-fact details, in the shape of conjugations of verbs, lists of words and phrases, and rules, with their exceptions, made still more repulsive and trying to the patience of the learner by the want of distinct arrangement and the crowded double columns of small type in which it is printed. In the "Examination Hand-book" are papers that have been set at examinations for the army, navy, civil service, and universities, followed by passages from French and English writers, lists of words, a selection of idioms and proverbs, tables of conjugation, graduated exercises on the whole grammar, &c., making altogether a pretty strong dose, which whoever can be found to take and digest properly will certainly deserve a good number of marks. Here also crowded double columns present an appalling aspect.—There is no great merit in *A New Latin Delectus*, by M. D. Kavanagh, LL.D. (Whittaker & Co.), which is a mixture of grammar and delectus, with a vocabulary at the end.—*Slater's Sententia Chronologica*, revised and much enlarged by E. M. Sewell (Longmans & Co.), contains dates of important events, with phrases or sentences founded upon *memoria technica*, to assist the recollection of them.—Honourable mention is due to *Philip's School Atlas of Classical Geography*, by W. Hughes (Philip), a collection of eighteen maps, remarkable for correctness of delineation, effective contrast of colouring and distinctness of printing, with a copious consulting index.—We can also speak favourably of *Anderson's Class-Book of Geography, Physical and Descriptive* (Nelson), an improved edition of a well-known work, embodying the latest facts. There is a valuable introduction on physical geography, and throughout the book prominence is given to the natural features, climate, and productions of each country. The work closes with a chapter on Scripture Geography, and questions on physical geography. One new feature, which we think good, is the employment of our own country as a standard for comparing the size, latitude, and distances of others.—*The Elements of English Grammar and Composition, including the Analysis of Sentences simplified for Beginners*, by A. K. Isbister, M.A., (Longmans & Co.), is a good practical book, by an experienced teacher. The matter is appropriate and correct, clearly stated, well arranged, and amply illustrated by exercises, with models, formulae for parsing, and examples partly worked out. In the author's words, "one thing is sought at one time, and what is learnt is at once applied."

Boyle's P.
Bushana
Combe's
Davis's
Fleming
Kavanagh
Lover's
Mercy D.
Parkyns
Plato's
Shakspeare
Sink or
Smith's
Songs and
Walton's
Walpole's
Westmin

Sir T
10th in
believe
at the
tinued

He
receive
pursuit
The fir
author
his na
Carlyle
carried
pedia'
tion, in
the ele
Hersch

His
optical
gained
bodies,
by whi
but the

He
by his
with t
research
and, th
of a hi
he had
root in
enthusi
procure
Portion
with g
ther he
produ
This w
to Ne
writer.

We
was no
careles
have g
which expos
story
what thou
failing
to crit
youthf
sions un
under le
Flamas
the let

Crit
David
man, a
the ma
base of
the he
Edinb
posts.
him, t

Just
necess
attach
the v

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Boyle's Ride Across a Continent, 2 vols. ex. 8vo. 21/- cl.
Buchanan's Tragic Dramas, with Poems, 12mo. 12/- cl.
Combe's Life of the Author of *Graphic Works*, 4to. 6/- cl.
Davy's Master and Servant Act, 1867, 12mo. 6/- cl.
Iamant's Ancient Faiths Embodied in Ancient Names, Vol. I. 21/- cl.
Kavanagh's Dora, a Novel, 3 vols. ex. 8vo. 31/- cl.
Lover's Poetical Works, illust. 12mo. 5/- cl.
Mercy Donisthorpe's Life and Times, 12mo. 1/- cl.
Paxton's Life in Abyssinia, Map and Illustrations, or. 8vo. 7/- cl.
Plato's Sophistes, tr., with Notes by Mackay, ex. 8vo. 5/- cl.
Ehrenland and its Legends, tr. by Bennett, 12mo. 3/- cl.
Sink or Swim by Author of "Recommended to Mersey," 3 vols. 31/- cl.
Smith's Life and Times of Rome, 1868, 12mo. 3/- cl.
Song of Verses, Social and Scientific, 12mo. 3/- cl.
Wall's Drawing Examples for Beginners, 8vo. 1/- cl.
Weisse's German Life and Manners, Exercises in Composition, 3/6 cl.
Westminster Confession of Faith Examined by Goodis, 10/- cl.

SIR DAVID BREWSTER, K.H.

Sir David Brewster died, at the age of 86, on the 10th instant. He married a few years ago; and we believe a child of this marriage was born to him at the age of 80 years. His mental faculties continued unimpaired to the end of his life.

He was educated for the Scottish church, and received a licence; but he turned off to scientific pursuits. His earlier career contained two lives. The first, not very distinguished, was one of pure authorship. Though not mathematician, he put his name, in 1826, as editor, to Mr. Thomas Carlyle's translation of Legendre's Geometry. He carried on what is known as 'Brewster's Cyclopaedia' (1808-1830), a very miscellaneous compilation, in which good articles are lost in the produce of the paste and the scissors: we may mention an elegant article on the history of mathematics, which must not be forgotten when Sir John Herschel's miscellaneous writings are collected.

His other career is far more remarkable. As an optical discoverer he was highly distinguished, and gained many public acknowledgments from scientific bodies. His invention of the kaleidoscope is that by which he is best known to the world at large: but there are greater things.

He will, in time to come, be better remembered by his lives of Newton than by his partnerships with the booksellers, or even by his experimental researches. The first life was published in 1831, and, though written as a matter of business, was of a higher flight and better type than anything he had done before. In writing it the subject took root in his mind; and he pursued it with noble enthusiasm through a quarter of a century. He procured the loan of Newton's papers from Lord Portsmouth; worked at them and all other sources with genuine interest, and without knowing whether he should ever find a publisher; and, in 1855, produced his biography of Newton, in two volumes. This work, with all its faults, is a noble monument to Newton's memory, and a pillar of fame to the writer.

We say, with all its faults. Sir David Brewster was not cautious enough in inference, and far too careless in his statements. Not many weeks ago he gave his last specimen in an assault upon ourselves, which we were obliged to answer by unsparing exposure of the marvellous way in which, with one story before him, he could collect another from what was under his eyes. Some of our readers thought we should have been more merciful to the fallings of old age: but we knew that what we had to criticize was proof that the writer was so far as youthful as ever. We saw in the strange inversions then before us instances of the temperament under which Sir D. Brewster, in 1831, printed a letter from Newton to Flamsteed as a letter from Flamsteed to Newton, and added the remark that the letter was characteristic of Flamsteed's manner.

Criticism will continue to do its duty: but Sir David Brewster will always be remembered as a good man, and an able experimenter, independently of the manner in which he has written his name on the base of Newton's statue. He was successively at the head of the Universities of St. Andrews and of Edinburgh, and gained credit and regard in both posts. What we said of Desmaizeaux we say of him, that he lived and died in honour.

THE CHURCH OF SAN CLEMENTE.

JUST ten years ago, some repairs having become necessary in the convent of the Irish Dominicans attached to the Church of San Clemente, in Rome, the very remarkable discovery was made that,

under this church, long considered as one of the most ancient and unaltered of the Early Christian edifices in Rome, a still more ancient church existed. Here, according to the traditions of the church, Clement, fellow labourer of St. Paul, set up an oratory; and, among numerous mural paintings in this subterranean church, are three subjects representing the induction of Clement into the papal chair by St. Peter.

Thanks to the great and untiring zeal of Father Mullooly, the learned and intelligent Prior of the Irish Dominicans, and to the contributions of visitors,—for, as the excellent Prior assured the writer, no pecuniary assistance has been received from the Papal Government,—this underground church has now been laid open, and archeologists can study, at their ease, the curious architecture and interesting paintings on the walls and columns.

In the course of the excavations, remains of persons whom the Roman Catholic Church consider to be saints and martyrs have been found. These have been carefully collected and preserved, and an order made by the Cardinal-Vicar of Rome for their removal to the Coliseum. The order was carried into effect a few days ago, when, under circumstances of great religious pomp and ceremony, six cardinals, twenty-three bishops, and a long train of ecclesiastics, including all the Dominicans in Rome, headed by the stalwart form of their well-known Spiritual General, Padre Jandell, went in procession from San Clemente to the Coliseum. The proceedings, which lasted three days, were inaugurated by carrying the ashes of St. Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch, the first Christian who, according to the records of the Early Church, placed the seal of martyrdom on his faith by fighting with wild beasts until he was killed in the arena of the Flavian amphitheatre, in Trajan's reign. In the centre of this arena, where 1,800 years ago the martyr underwent his sentence, litanies were sung and prayers offered up, and then the remains of the saint were carried back to San Clemente and deposited under the high altar of the upper church. During the three days that the ceremonies lasted, the underground church, with its early Christian paintings, was thrown open to the public, and brilliantly illuminated.

CULTURE OF SALMON.

Feb. 12, 1868.

THERE can be no doubt about the accuracy of the statement respecting Dr. Davy, objected to by Mr. Watts in your last number. At a meeting of the Zoological Society in Hanover Square, in Jan. 1863, at which I was present, there was a discussion on the cultivation of salmon. Two gentlemen present detailed the unsuccessful efforts that they had made to send the eggs of the salmon to Australia. They said the eggs when packed in damp moss died and rotted long before they reached their destination. I mentioned the successful way in which Dr. Davy had sent some trout packed in ice from Cumberland to the south of England, and offered to put the gentlemen in communication with Dr. Davy. I recommended them at least to try Dr. Davy's plan of suspending or retarding the vital action of the eggs during the voyage out. They both strongly objected, declaring that the eggs would be killed by the ice; on which they were informed that the eggs of toads and frogs were not killed, as they might see any cold spring morning, by being frozen in a block of ice; and further, it was recorded on good authority that the white-fish and other fish, and even the alligator, in North America, often recovered after having been frozen in a block of ice for several months. Some months after, I received from Australia some copies of a newspaper (one, as I understood, sent by one of the gentlemen above referred to), which contained an account by the person employed in taking out the eggs of the salmon, stating that the eggs sent out by the Beautiful Star, packed in the usual way, had arrived dead, but that some contained in a box packed in ice, which had been forgotten, and the box not found until the ice-house had been cleared out for the return voyage of the vessel, contained a considerable proportion of the eggs alive. This was recorded by the agent as a success; for they seemed very rationally to think that as the eggs in that

box, which they said had been much knocked about, were alive, there could be no doubt that eggs packed in ice and sent out under more favourable circumstances would arrive not only alive, but in a better condition.

Mr. Watts seems to have confined his attention to the later attempt to introduce the eggs of salmon to Victoria and Tasmania, which naturally followed this experiment. If Mr. Watts will refer back to your paper for September, 1864, he will find that in my address to the Natural History Section of the British Association at Bath, I stated that I believed the rivers of Tasmania were much better adapted for the residence of the salmon than the rivers of the older colonies of Australia, where they are reduced to pools in dry weather.

JOHN E. GRAY.

THE TZALTZALA, OR GADFLY, OF ABYSSINIA.

Norton Home, Stockton-on-Tees, Feb. 10, 1868.

I am much obliged to Mr. Samuel Sharpe for giving us his short notice, in last week's *Athenæum*, on the horrible fly, called Tzaltzala, in Abyssinia. The doubtful passages in the Old Testament to which he refers have previously given me some trouble, for the usual translations are inaccurate. The Hebrew word *בַּשְׁׁבָשָׁה*, *tzaltzala*, which is the same as the Abyssinian *Tzaltzala*, occurs in Deuteronomy xxviii. 42, and in Job xl. 31, or in our version, Job xli. 7. In the first of these texts *Tzaltzal* is rendered "locust"; but in the second it is "spears," or rather "fish-spears." If Bruce's *Tzaltzala*-fly be identical with the fly Livingstone names *Tsetse*, this gadfly, or dreadful insect, seems to confine its ravages and fatal attacks to animals, and is not phytophagous; consequently, its being rendered "locust" in Deut. xxviii. 42 is, for the sense, clearly correct, because the *Tzaltzal*, or *Tzaltzala*, cannot be said to "consume trees and fruit." According to Parkhurst, the verb *בַּשְׁׁבָשָׁה* is "to overshadow exceedingly," and the noun *Tzaltzal*, a locust, is derived from it, and signifies that the locusts obscure the daylight in their numerous migrations, or flights, like clouds *darkening* the sun; but the same noun in Job xli. 7 properly alludes, as Mr. Sharpe well explains it, to "a spear with which fishes are killed; and hence the formidable little spikes attached to the fly's mouth." The words in the Greek versions, both in the Vatican and the Alexandrian, are *πλοιοῖς ἀλίσσων*; and in Tremellius and Junius's *Biblia Sacra* (Amst. 1639) the Latin is *fuscinia piscaria*. Whilst, in Deut. xxviii. 42, the Vatican and Alexandrian Greek texts read *ἐρυσιβῆν*, and the *Biblia Sacra sideratio*, a blasting; but the French translation in *La Sainte Bible* (l'édit. de Paris, 1805) has the word *hanetons*, maybugs, and not locusts, *saute-elles*. In Isaiah vii. 18 the "fly" in our version, supposed by Bruce to be the *Tzaltzala*, is in the two Greek versions *μύια*, flies, and in the same Latin translation *musca*, also in the French Bible *les mouches*. This suggestion is very likely to be right, although Lowth, commenting on this passage, explains it thus: "Armies are often compared to flies, bees, and other insects, both for their number and the destruction they make." Again, the word *בַּשְׁׁבָשָׁה*, *tzaltzala*, occurs a third time in verse 1 of Isaiah cap. xviii., of which our text is, "Woe to the land shadowing with wings"; the Greek versions translate *οὐαὶ γῆς πλοιῶν πτύσιες*, and Tremellius and Junius have *Ve terre umbrosæ oris*. All these renderings are very ambiguous; whilst the true word, *Tzaltzal*, at once makes the verse intelligible, as, "Woe to the Land of the Gadfly" (*Tzaltzal*), that is, Abyssinia. Is the *Tsaltzal* the same insect with, or a different species from, the South-African *Tsetse*?

JOHN HOGG.

PRONUNCIATION OF SHAKSPEARE.

Kensington, Feb. 10, 1868.

ALLOW me to explain that, when I spoke of restoring the pronunciation of Shakspeare and Chaucer, I used an abbreviated expression; I meant that I had been able to furnish a detailed account of the pronunciation generally prevalent among the readers and hearers of their works during their lifetime. Of their personal individual pronunciation,

I of course know nothing. Of Chaucer's own orthography we have nothing; of Shakspere's, only his signature, which I follow, but which most writers systematically disregard. I am glad that my remarks have drawn from Mr. Viles the very satisfactory programme of his Glossary. As to the passage in 'Macbeth,' the reading of the second folio, which I suggested, has certainly the advantage of being old, simple, and an obvious correction of a misprint, while it agrees better, to my mind, with the general tone of the scene than Bishop Percy's; but it is impossible to say which was Shakspere's. We may, however, feel sure that the common reading was not.

ALEXANDER J. ELLIS.

AN OLD SONG.

February 10, 1868.

I chanced to look over Mr. Robert Bell's edition of the songs from the dramatists, and found that a song from Middleton's 'Mad World' runs about in want of an author. It begins—

O for a bowl of fat canary,
Rich Aristippus, sparkling sherry!
Some nectar else from Juno's dairy;
O! these draughts would make us merry!

A note sufficiently abstracts the song both from Middleton and from Lylly; and it appears that it was first printed in 1632. Nobody seems to have asked the meaning of the invocation of "rich Aristippus."

I write this notice as an illustration of the way in which special attention to one subject may enable the student to throw his mite into the treasury of another. In searching for logical vagaries it behoved me to come into contact with Thomas Randolph, Ben Jonson's son in the Muses, by the name of John Bo-Peep. I need not give the story; but as not one person in six will know it, it is etiquette to add that it is familiar to every schoolboy. That "schoolboy" is a surprising lad; nothing beats his knowledge, except the ignorance and *disinterestedness* of the "general reader." To return: Thomas Randolph, who was a Fellow of Trinity (ob. 1634), wrote more than one play intended to be represented at Cambridge. Among them is the 'Aristippus,' which is a satire on the logicians. The doggrel list of schoolmen, &c. ought to figure in every collection of dramatic songs:—

Aristippus is better in every letter
Than Faber Parisiensis;
Than Scotus, Socrinus, and Thomas Aquinas,
Or Gregory Gandavensis.

* * * * *
Your ale is too muddy, good sack is our study,
Our tutor is Aristippus.

This Aristippus is not only a bacchanal philosopher, as in Greece, but some kind of compound of wine, as then at Cambridge: I should guess mulled sack. He appears in a pint pot in one place, and on a chair in another. The play runs on the badness of ale and the goodness of wine. A new scholar enters, asking for Aristippus: the boy calls out, "A pint of Aristippus to the bar." The scholar explains that he wants the philosopher; the boy answers, "Why, this is Aristippus"; the scholar then says, "Verily then Aristippus is *duplex, nominalis et realis.*" And this ambiguity runs through the play, and is a fraction of the fun. The play was written about 1630, and the song, which appeared in 1632, is probably by Randolph himself. For we may now think that Aristippus is not invoked as a rich man, but as a rich drink.

But the matter may be brought a little closer. Wildman, the advocate of ale,—who, by the way, is represented as a Ramist, from which we may infer that Randolph was for the older logic, though Ramism was then in great vogue at Cambridge,—comes in at the end to make his recantation. He addresses Aristippus as "Catholic monarch of wines, Archduke of Canary, Emperor of the sacred Sherry." These are the very wines mentioned in the song: and not of necessity, for five wines are given as the five predicates. It may be that it was a song intended for the 'Aristippus,' rejected at last, and handed over to the posthumous impression of Middleton's play. In the continuation of the last quotation, Wildman says he "will forswear a

Dutch heresy of English beer, and the witchcraft of Middleton's water."

The logical puns are not very striking, in our day; but were probably taken by those to whose ears the technicalities were of daily occurrence. The slighted fourth figure of syllogism is not to be neglected, for *quarta figura* is a gallon. This is one of the best specimens: it is not so bad as it appears, but the explanation is too long.

Sack is the great object of laudation: and it should seem that canary and sherry are its two subdivisions. This appears faintly in the play: but *canary-sack* is found in various places, and all the world knows Falstaff's *sherris-sack*. Aristippus himself translates *in vino veritas* as "no wine, no philosophy"; and adds, that "sack and truth are the only Buts that philosophy aims at." Is it possible to revive Aristippus? I mean the potation. Does it yet live in the common room of any college? The University wants an antiquary: its old phrases are allowed to die quite out. Who is to tell us what was the *supercedas* for which Newton paid his silver? Was it, as some think, a college dispensation of some kind; or, as others think, a chair to sit down upon? We should have been quite at fault about the *reastles* which he ate with his sherbet, if the word *rushes* had not lasted.

A. DE MORGAN.

NEWS FROM NAPLES.

Naples, Feb. 6, 1868.

A great sensation has been created in the artistic world of Naples by an historical picture by Maldarelli, which has been exhibited for the last month, previously to its being sent to Milan. It is a commission executed for Signor Gonzales, of that city, and reflects great credit on the Neapolitan School. The subject is the forcible abduction by Caligula of Livia Oristilla, the bride of the senator Calpurnius Piso; and the story as related by Suetonius and others is this: Invited to the wedding-feast, the Emperor became enamoured of the bride, and, rising, led her away and married her, publishing to the world by an edict that he had married her after the manner of Romulus and Augustus. Soon afterwards he repudiated her, forbidding Piso to take her; and in order to make certain of his order, he banished them to separate islands. The interior of the festive chamber is a representation of one in the House of Scania, in Pompeii. On the right is the triclinium, to which access is gained by two steps, and which is separated by four columns from an open court on the left, covered over with an awning. The Emperor, who has already risen, is in the court leading of Oristilla, who follows reluctantly, and looks back in despair to Piso. He, full of indignation, yet afraid to resent the act, follows the emperor with a look of sulken silence, whilst Caligula scowls at him menacingly. On the extreme left is the father of Oristilla, whose face bespeaks the wrath he does not dare to express; whilst near Piso is a group of ladies, one of whom is turning round and looking down with infinite scorn on one of the guests, who is bending to the ground in slavish approbation of the imperial act. The outrage is evidently viewed differently by the guests, some of whom have risen from the triclinium, and with goblets lifted are drinking the health of the Emperor; others are panic-struck, and some are full of indignation. Whilst the picture tells the tale well, and the principal figures are most effective, the costumes, the architecture and the decorations are historically correct. Caligula is crowned with a garland of leaves, and wears a rich yellow toga thrown over a white under-garment; the bride is dressed in crimson and white, as is Piso. All the guests are crowned with garlands of flowers. In short, whilst admirably composed, the harmony and richness of colouring are excellent. This picture is worthy of notice, not merely for its own intrinsic merit, but as showing the tendency of the Neapolitan School to depart from their principles of the past. Madonnas and Bambinos are going out of fashion, and subjects of living and stirring interest engage the mind of the public and the brush of the artist. It is a real *risorgimento* which is taking place, and Maldarelli's picture may be hailed as a precious contribution to the new school.

At a meeting of the Reale Istituto d' Incoraggiamento alle Scienze Naturali, Economiche, e Tecniche, which was held in the Society's rooms in the middle of last month, gold medals were distributed for some improvements in the rearing of the silkworm to the following gentlemen: Count Auguste Sifala, Cavaliere Raffaele Rojo and Ferdinando d'Ambrosio. Bronze medals were given as premiums for the same object to Antonio Sannino and Francesco Coppello. Silver medals were given to Raffaele Sorrentino for designs; and to Giovanni Baccaro for the manufacture of paper from wood. The society has now thrown open to general competition the production of two essays, the subject of the first of which is as follows: "Having regard to the most important branches of industry in Europe and their actual state, to determine those which might especially be promoted in Italy, and with what means, in order to render it rich and powerful, not leaving out of view, on the contrary, accurately studying, the productions of the Italian soil, so as to protect the industry of the country, and its commerce with foreign states." The subject of the second essay is as follows: "To describe the most important deposits of fossil combustibles in Italy; to determine the nature and calorific power of each, and to indicate to what uses they may be applied in preference to foreign anthracite and artificial coal." The essays are to be presented on the 1st of November, 1868, and the prizes are for the best essay on the first subject, a gold medal of the value of 500 lire; for the best essay on the second subject, a gold medal worth 1,000 lire. Any visitor to Naples, whether scientific or not, will do well to take a peep at the extensive rooms of the Institute. They are formed after the model of the Pompeian House, and give a proper idea of the domestic architecture of that period. H. W.

THE TRADITIONAL LEGENDS OF THE BASQUES.

No. V.

COMPETENT Spanish critics may deny to Señor Araquistain a poet's wreath, but they cannot deny to him an earnest determination to rescue from oblivion these Guipuzcoan legends, ere "those gusty levellers of the age," steam and the schoolmaster, shall have transformed the rugged, homely Guipuzcoan into the modern Castilian, and who will probably consider these traditions of his forefathers as low worthy of ignorant superstitious cronies, and not of educated Spaniards. Señor Araquistain speaks, not slightly, of the "physical and moral order gained in the advancement of our modern epoch," vanquishing ignorance and cruelty. At the same time, he is prophetic in foreseeing the day as not far distant when the mountaineer of Guipuzcoa will be ashamed of the credulity of his ancestors. Urged by this apprehension, he says, "I have collected such legends as I can from the mouths of the generation now passing away, for God knows if we shall find amongst their successors a single footprint of their existence." The legend-admiring Englishman will appreciate these endeavours to rescue from threatened oblivion these watchwords to a brave, primitive, unconquered people. Although called Vasco-Cantabrian legends, this collection is pure and simple Guipuzcoan lore.

The following lines may be said to complete the running commentary upon the poetical portion of these legends—the prose must be treated of later on. Following the thread of the story of the 'Lady of Morumendi,' an impassioned love-scene succeeds the last stanza recording the knight's adventure in the wood:—

"Oh, tell me who thou art, thou star of heavenly maidens?
More pure than earliest dawn, more fresh than dew of night.
What hunger fills my soul, dark shadows fall around;
My heart beats high with burning love, as lark seeks morning light.
The nightingale in yon ilex grove trills to the creeping night.
Hast ever loved, bright angel?"—"Ah, yes, accursed fate."
"Why cursest thou?"—"Seest thou these eyes all swollen with grief?"
"Who, then, is he whose grave is dewed with holy tears? Oh, hate."
"Hush! Hadst thou known him thou wouldst have loved like me.
He sleeps a warrior's sleep, such as a Biscayan's e'er should be."

He follows
nobly
The hope
night
"His name
fast
Well did
His
Was work
hand
"Didst not
Flowers of
one
I his grave
and
'Neath the
alone
One day a
and
The valley
"mine
He left the
more
I daily now
Till the la
rock
And the
and
My grief
drove
Which we
loved
He fell to
close
Know'st the
—he
He pressed

The la
father to
duty to
broken-h
in vain.
Zuria's h

T
T
C
T
W
V
T
T
S
T
T
H
P
F
A
T
M
W
P
Z
T
V
T
H
T
Z
O
O
V
N
S
Z
O
A
T
F

My ex
that S-
the legen
the Gui
ing the n

THE
Sabine,
eptions,
and the

The A
will be
Somerset
o'clock,
the Fell

A 'Ca
of the
Squibs,
and Pict
appear,

He followed one so gentle, brave, and loved, Ezquerra,
noble chief,
The hope of Vascon,— a lamb in peace, undaunted in the
fight.”
“His name?”—“Andrá Maria de Axpe.”—“Mine own
fast friend.
Well didst thou to love him; well dost thou to grieve.
Hie end
Was worthy of thy love, thy heart, thy hand.”—“My
hand!”
“Didst not love him?”—“God knows how much! more
than a brother’s right;
Flowers of one stem, birds of one nest, one heart, one soul,
one sight.
I his grave charge, he my greatest joy; ‘mid flowers, dance
and song,
‘Neath that loving roof, years skinned as summer-clouds
along.
One day above the mountain-tops the watch-fires flamed
and raged.
The valleys tremble ‘neath the clang, the tibia echoes
‘mid the rocks,
He left me dead to sight or thought. Alas! he came no
more.
I daily sought the mountain-top, and strained mine eyes
full sore,
Till the last cloud tinged with golden light had kissed the
rock-girt shore,
And the echo of the torrent paused, to moan he’s dead,
and mocks
My grief. Forgive these tears. My soul, those precious
drops so shed,
Which well’d beneath those eyelids, fire my soul with
love.
He fell stricken in these arms; this hand his eyelids
closed.
Knowst thou this cross? Andrá Maria! Queen of Heaven!
—he’s dead,
He pressed it to his lips, and then his ebbing spirit fled.”

The lady’s hand having been promised by her father to Prince of Biscay, she prefers the path of duty to that of love; she flies from Ezquerra, who, broken-hearted, endeavours to follow her path, but in vain. The following lines introduce the old chief, Zuria’s hard hearted father:—

The night is dark and stormy,
The north wind drives the sleet,
Concealing with its chilling breath
The drifting snow in feathery wreath
While eddying through the street.
Within the hall of Echejuan
The vassals sit in pairs,
The fire blazes on the hearth;
So be it plenty, be it dearth,
The lord and vassal equal shares.
The chief sits grave and moody,
His seat is poor and low;
Prouder than a king is he,
For ‘tis a throne of liberty,
And has been for ages so.
The curling smoke which upward climbs
Makes dim the blazoned shield,
While by his side reclines,
Pale, sad and timid as she pines,
Zuria, pale as the lily of the field.
The supper o’er, with one accord
Vassals and lord arise;
The brave Echejuan humbly bends
His aged head; a blearing ends
The meal; Zuria sighs.
Zuria, the love of all:
Of stern warriors of the mountain
Or children young and bright,
Who at her coming fear not night
Nor elys by dancing fountain.
Silent side by side they sit,
Zuria’s eyes all tears.
Oh, love, how short thy bliss—
A fevered dream, a lover’s kiss;
For hours of hope an age of fears.

My extracts must close here. It is to be regretted that Sir-Non Araquistain did not give his readers the legends as he received them from the lips of the Guipuzcoan shepherds and mountaineers, leaving the reader to judge of both jewels and setting.

F. W. C.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

The President of the Royal Society, General Sabine, has sent out cards for two evening receptions, which are to be held on the 7th of March and the 25th of April.

The Annual Meeting of the Geological Society will be held at the apartments of the Society in Somerset House, on Friday, February 21st, at one o’clock. The President will read an address, and the Fellows will elect their officers for the year.

A ‘Caricature History of the Georges; or, Annals of the House of Hanover: compiled from the Squibs, Broadsides, Window-Pictures, Lampoons, and Pictorial Caricatures of the Time,’ is about to appear, from the pen of Mr. Thomas Wright. The

book will contain nearly 400 illustrations from the caricatures of Gillray, Rowlandson, Bunbury, and other masters of pictorial satire.

Mr. Goldwin Smith announces that his object in going to the United States is to study American affairs, with a view to writing a history of our Great Plantation. His residence in America is likely to be of some duration.

The Government has consented to include in the estimates for the current year an additional sum of 800L to the Royal Irish Academy. This increase in the annual grant was recommended by a committee of the House of Commons some time ago.

A Women’s College is the right and necessary outcome of the demand for higher education for women which has lately prevailed. There are many girls in country places and small towns who cannot get good teaching; those in large towns who can, are often so hindered by the calls of fashion and society on their time, that nothing like serious work is possible to them. We therefore gladly see that Miss Davies, and a body of ladies and gentlemen known for their labours in the cause of female education, have put forth a proposal to found a Women’s College between London and Cambridge—for Cambridge has had the wisdom to examine women, while Oxford refuses—where all the regular university studies are to be carried on, with the addition of those special to women, the teachers being both men and women, as the case may require, but the college authorities women only. 30,000L will be enough to build a college to contain 100 students, and Mrs. Bodichon heads the subscription list with 1,000L We heartily wish the College success. We trust that to English and modern languages, as well as natural science and physiology, greater prominence will be given than the preliminary prospectus holds out. From rumours that have reached us, we believe that a Northern Counties Women’s College will not be far behind the Eastern Counties one.

Mr. Bonamy Price has been elected to the Oxford chair of Political Economy. Prof. Rogers claims to have had a large majority of resident votes, but the contest was made the occasion for a party battle, and the country clergy came up in very strong force to the support of Mr. Price. Mr. Goldwin Smith, in a letter to the *Manchester Examiner*, tells a droll story, and points a serious moral in connexion with this affair:—“Besides Mr. Bonamy Price, the political economist, who was the candidate in opposition to Mr. Rogers, there is at Oxford a Mr. Bartholomew Price, a very eminent mathematician. A Tory M.P. actually after the election went up to offer his warm congratulations to Mr. Price the mathematician. This gentleman was, there is reason to believe, by no means alone in mistaking the personal identity of his candidate. The incident will show you of what stuff the majority was made. It will also show you the extreme scrupulousness of persons of rank, property, and education, in the use of the franchise, and how superior they are, in this particular, to the working man. It may, moreover, throw some light on the value of promissory oaths; for the M.P. in question, on taking the degree which forms his qualification for the academic franchise, had solemnly sworn ‘that he would vote for none in university elections but those whom he knew, or firmly believed to be, best fitted for office.’”

Mr. Young, the leader of the Livingstone Search Expedition, has been promoted to the rank of gunner of the first class, appointed Naval Chief Officer in the Coast Guard, and been rewarded by a present of 500L

The effect of the late and unhappily still existing distress among the lower classes in this country is apparent in the quarterly return of vital statistics published by the Registrar-General. The marriages decreased from 46,000 in the corresponding quarter of 1866, to 44,000, and the births exhibit a falling off of 2,400. On the other hand, however, the mortality was less by 1,324, a fact which confirms evidence brought forward during the cotton famine that a period of privation is less fatal to life among the working classes than a

period of indulgence. The total increase on the quarter, deducting the number of emigrants, is 60,000.

A Correspondent informs us that in *Herrig’s Archiv* (vol. xxxv., part I., 1864, page 113), Dr. D. Asher, of Leipzig, in his review of Schneider’s ‘Geschichte der englischen Sprache,’ had already pointed out the jocular blunder about the former meaning of ‘rakschell,’ adverted to in a recent number, and traced it to its source. He also exposed another no less amusing blunder of the author’s, who speaks of a Daniel John as having trodden in the footsteps of Lydgate, and ascribes to him the ‘London Lickpenny’ (*sic*).

Prof. Stephens, of Copenhagen, hopes to have the concluding part of his English work on Runes finished by June. The fresh finds of Runic inscriptions have been so many since the work began, that this second part will be in fact two parts in one, but the price will not be increased.

The annual festival of the Hospital for Sick Children will take place next Wednesday, when the chair will be occupied by the Archbishop of York.

Our attention has been drawn to the fact that the writer of a pleasant paper in *Lippincott’s Magazine* on ‘The Cook in History,’ has helped himself freely to the wit and learning of Mr. Hayward, a fact which shows his good sense and fine taste, though we do not see why he should not have said so. Most writers on “the table” have helped themselves in the same way since Mr. Hayward’s famous article in the *Quarterly* first appeared.

At Miss Heraud’s reading of ‘Samson Agonistes’ on Tuesday week, the Rev. Henry Allon, who presided, mentioned a fact illustrative of the way in which tradition deals with ancient legends. As he stood on the site of the Temple of Gaza, two learned Mussulmans assured Mr. Allon that Samson was not a Jew, but a Mussulman, and that he pulled down the temple, not on the head of the Philistines, but on that of the assembled Christians who had persecuted the Mohammedans.

It is proposed to grant from the Oxford University Chest 350L. towards the restoration of the buildings of the University of the Southern States of America which were destroyed during the Contest; also, to grant 150L. worth of books from the Oxford University Press to the library of the Southern States in question.

Though only indirectly connected with literature and art, as a lover of both, and as a man whose mind was set on what Milton called “the best and honourablest things,” one of our North of England worthies—William Rathbone, of Green Bank, Liverpool, who went to rest the other day at the patriarchal age of eighty-one years—claims here a word of earnest respect in commemoration. His value as a citizen was proved by the crowds of persons of every shade of political opinion that attended to his grave a man who had throughout his life been an uncompromising political partisan. The eldest son of a woman distinguished for her high-mindedness, clear intelligence, and rare beneficence, his life was from youth to age one of consistent generosity and fearless advocacy of all that is noblest in life and highest in morals. His adversaries (and the heights to which antagonism could rise in our provincial towns fifty years ago is happily a thing of the past) could not, when they were most opposed by him, deny him their respect, as one endowed with that greatness of nature and strict sense of duty which render their possessor incapable of meanness, or sub servient, or petty retaliation. His house, his heart, and his hand were during his long and active life open to all that is gifted, whatsoever might be its form, in literature and in art,—to all that marked progress,—to the succour of everything “desolate and oppressed.” His munificence was as delicate as it was widely-spread. It would be hard to exaggerate the deep and affectionate manifestation of reverence which his departure has excited among his fellow citizens of Liverpool.

Gilbert White says:—“When I hear fine music, I am haunted with passages therefrom, night and

day; . . . elegant lessons still tease my imagination." Many foreign composers, when they finish a piece which has no particular name, call it a *studie*; but perhaps it is only in England that any long performance, even with a special name, such as an overture or a symphony, was often called a *lesson*. It was so in the last century. There must be some alive who remember that elderly ladies, when the 'Freischütz' came out, called the overture a fine lesson. This is in our own recollection, but we never found confirmation of the usage in a standard writer until we came upon the passage in Gilbert White.

Does not the following proverb from Cotgrave (in 1611, under *miel*) illustrate what Bacon's contemporaries thought wisdom in a public man, and so tend to lessen the blame cast on him since? "Celuy gouverne bien mal le miel qui n'en t'aste, et ses doigts n'en leche: Prov. We say, 'He is an ill cooke that licks not his owne fingers.' One may say, 'He is vnuise, who, in the managing of publicke businesse, addes not somewhat vnto his priuate.'"

The Roxburgh Library's first book has made its appearance, 'Paris and Vienne, Thystorye of the noble, ryght valyaunt, and worthy knyght Parys, and of the fayr Vyene, the Dauphyns daughter of Vyennosy,' reprinted by Whittingham from the unique Caxton, 1485, and edited by Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt. The get-up of the book is very good. The antique type, the Roxburgh binding—though, sensibly, with cloth sides instead of that red paper which rubbed white in a week—the head and tail pieces, &c., are all nice. But we call the printers' attention to their ill. The first i has got most awkwardly separated from the ih in many places, as on p. 64, while on p. 62 it is right. Cannot the three letters be cast together as ffi are? The book itself is the translation of a Catalan romance, "in which is contained the life of a baron who was called Godfrey Dalencron, who was Dauphin of Vienne, and had a daughter who was called Vienne, who was a paragon of beauty; and how a knight, who was called Paris, son of a baron, was enamoured of the said Vienne, so that, to do her honour, he achieved in his lifetime many valiant things, as you will hear by-and-by. And because the matter is reasonable, and tolerably credible, and the story is pleasing, for it is very good to relate the brave deeds which our ancestors accomplished long ago," subscribe, O reader! to the Roxburgh Library, and enable its editor to bring out more of the books he promises when his subscription-list is fuller: the works of William Browne, Samuel Rowlands, a volume of unique early jest-books, &c. But tell the said editor also, that you would prefer Gascoigne to Browne—who can well wait ten years—Lodge to narratives of early murders, and two volumes of rare historical tracts and ballads to Caxton's 'St. Wenefride' and Pynson's 'Joseph of Arimathea.' Let us have the books of intrinsic worth first; and let us have references to pages in indexes. The Roxburgh Library is well worthy of the increased support that it needs.

The Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devonshire have published, with the report of their annual meeting, what may be regarded as a series of Transactions, in which descriptive accounts, with diagrams, are given of boring machines, of hydraulic and other appliances used in mining, and notes concerning British and foreign mines. It is satisfactory to read in the introductory notice by Mr. Robert Hunt, that numerous young miners who have availed themselves of the instruction given in the classes of the Association have secured for themselves, both at home and abroad, positions of responsibility, which they could not have taken but for their advanced knowledge. We hope that the miners will be able to publish a similar report every year.

The belief expressed by some geologists that naphtha would be found in the Caucasus has been realized. A boring, 276 feet deep, near Kuaco, has struck a source of this liquid, which yielded 1,500 barrels daily for one month; more recently a second source has been discovered near the former, from which the naphtha jets to a height

of 40 feet above the ground, and flows out at the daily rate of 6,000 barrels.

Messrs. Savage & Ottinger, of Salt Lake City, have sent us a series of photographic views, recently taken by them in the country of the Rocky Mountains, including the Great Shoshone Falls on Snake River, the Unknown River in Idaho, Bear River Bridge and Hostelry on the Montana Road, a group of Ute Squaws, and some views in the Mormon City. These photographs are cleverly taken, and are interesting as actual pictures of distant and progressive region. Messrs. Savage & Ottinger have a great field to themselves in the Far West.

Yankee ingenuity is proverbial. During the late war with the South, manufactorys of small arms were established in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and these at the end of the war felt their occupation gone. Ere long, however, one of the manufacturers remembered that artisans were in the habit of making certain small tools by hand, for their own use, and he adapted his machinery to the production of similar tools in large numbers, all uniform in size and quality, and better suited for their purpose than the hand-made tools. His example was followed by the others, and now the manufactorys are all in work once more, and a new industry has been developed.

That German scholars, including even Diefenbach, should have overlooked for the last thirty years an invaluable little Gaulish Glossary of the ninth century, now in Vienna, seems incredible; but such is the fact, and it has been left for a member of our Philological Society, now in India, to appreciate this manuscript at its right value, and produce from it "a second person singular, imperative middle, worth innumerable nuggets," as an enthusiastic Correspondent phrases it.

At a sale of a portion of the library of Archdeacon Cotton, which took place at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, several books produced extraordinarily high prices, of which we quote the following: Catechismus brevis Christianae Disciplinae, first edition of Edward the Sixth's Catechism, 3l. 7s. 6d.—Byble translated by Thomas Matthew, printed in 1549, imperfect, 5l. 5s.—Hore B. Marie Virginis in Usum Sarum, imperfect, but having autograph of Elizabeth, Queen of Henry the Seventh, 12l. 10s.—Kennedy's Clypeus Exulis, giving an account of the persecution of Irish Catholics by William the Third, 2l. 10s.—Chronicon Nurembergense, 9l. 5s.—Floure of the Commaundements of God, printed in 1521, by Wynkyn de Worde, but very imperfect, 10l. 5s.—Foxe's Book of Martyrs, first edition, but very imperfect, 13l.—Melanchthonis Locii Communes, first edition, 2l. 12s.—Psalms in Prose and Meeter, printed in 1638 at Edinburgh, 3l. 6s.—Psalms in Meeter, the first authorized edition of the Scotch Version, 2l. 5s.—Psalterium Americanum, printed in 1718 at Boston, in New England, 3l. 13s. 6d.—Psalms translated by Bishop Young, suppressed before publication, and of which no perfect copy is known, imperfect, 14l. 14s.—Nouveau Testament, printed at Paris in 1661, remarkable for the attempted fraud of Acts xiii. 2, in which J. Corbin, the translator, foisted La Messe (Mass) into the sacred text, 33l. 10s.—Two Editions of the Nouveau Testament, par les Docteurs de Louvain, in which the word Messe was inserted in the sacred text; the first sold for 6l. 10s. and the second for 7l. 5s.—Testament, translated by M. Coverdale, 1539, imperfect, 7l.—Testament, translated by L. Tomson, first edition, 15l. 5s.—Vallancie, Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis, 8 vols. 14l.—Cardinal Wolsey's Indulgence for Rykmersworthe (Rickmansworth) Church when set fire to by the Lollards, a most extraordinary attempt to gull the public into subscriptions, one leaf, 6l.—The entire sale produced 773l. 11s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The WINTER EXHIBITION of DRAWINGS and SKETCHES by the Members is NOW OPEN.—Gallery, 53, Pall Mall.

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES by the Members is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall Mall East. Ten till Five.—Admission, 1s.

WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

SOCIETY of FEMALE ARTISTS.—The EXHIBITION of Works of this Society NOW OPEN from 10 till 5. Gallery, 9, Conduit Street, Regent Street.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6s. The Life Costume Model Academy, Tuesdays and Fridays.

GENERAL EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.—DUDLEY GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. The FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW ON, daily, from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6s. Gas and Gas.

GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

GUSTAVE DORÉ's Great PAINTINGS are NOW ON EXHIBITION in the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Open daily from Eleven A.M. to Six P.M.—Admission, 1s. Season Tickets, available for Three Months, 5s. The Hall is lighted up day and night.

Will close on Saturday, February 29.

FINAL EXHIBITION of SIMPSON'S INDIA, THIBET and CHINIAN DRAWINGS and Water-Colour Drawings, for a short time, at the Pall Mall Gallery, 48, Pall Mall, and sale of the Drawings at greatly reduced prices.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s., 10 till dusk. Priced Catalogues by post, on application.—Mr. W. M. Thompson, 48, Pall Mall, S.W.

MR. MORBY'S COLLECTION of MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange. Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Rosa Bonheur, Sir Alfred Munnings, Alma Tadema, Gérôme, Frère, Landelle, J. Faure, R. A. John, R. A. Leslie, R. A.—D. Robert, R. A.—Frits, R. A.—Goodall, R. A.—Cooke, R. A.—Pickersill, R. A.—Erskine Nicol, A.R.A.—La Jeune, A.R.A.—Andrell, A.R.A.—Frost, R. A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Mackay, A.R.A.—H. A. Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks, Lidderdale—G. Smith—Linton—Peter Graham—Oakes—H. W. B. Davis—Baxter. Also Drawings by Hunt, Cox, Birken Foster, Duncan, Topham, F. Walker, E. Warren, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

SCIENCE

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Feb. 6.—General Sabine, President, in the chair.—The following paper was read: 'Comparison of Magnetic Disturbances recorded by the Self-registering Magnetometers at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, with Magnetic Disturbances deduced from the Corresponding Terrestrial Galvanic Currents, recorded by the Self-registering Galvanometers of the Royal Observatory,' by the Astronomer Royal.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Feb. 10.—Sir R. I. Murchison, Bart., President, in the chair.—The following new Fellows were elected: The Rev. T. Coney, E. Cook, H. M. S. Graeme, Major E. Hunter, H. F. Makins, Capt. C. H. Riley, and A. R. C. Strode.—Capt. Sherard Osborn read a paper 'On Exploration in the North Polar Region.' He said that he still maintained the desirability, in a national point of view, of keeping open that school of enterprise and adventure, combined with scientific research, which Arctic and Antarctic voyages have ever offered to British seamen in times of peace. For a North Polar expedition there were three routes by which the Polar area could be reached, viz., by Spitzbergen, by Behring's Straits, and by Baffin's Bay: it was well known that he preferred the Baffin's Bay and Smith Sound route, because the land extended farther north in that direction. The existence of Esquimaux was additional guarantee for health and comfort, and the proximity of the Danish settlement of Upernivik would ensure communication with England. Dr. Petermann, of Gotha, had communicated to him the pleasant news that a German expedition towards the Pole, *via* the Spitzbergen route, was determined on for 1869, and that M. Rosenthal, of Bremenhaven, had offered for the purpose two screw-steamer, the Albert of 450 tons, and a smaller one named the Bionenkorb. He (Capt. Osborn) fully recognized the importance of ships being set to follow up the course of the Gulf-stream in these high northern seas between Nova Zembla and Greenland, but the result of the three Swedish expeditions since 1861 to Spitzbergen was to show the improbability of an open-sea passage to the north of that land. Messrs. Torrell and Nordenskiöld had ascended, in July and August, mountains 3,000 feet high in the north of Spitzbergen, and had been unable to see trace of open water to the northward. They say, moreover, that all who have had most experience of the northern seas have come to the conclusion that the Polar basin is so completely filled with ice that all attempts to force vessels to the northward have been without success. By the Smith Sound route, on the contrary, it would be possible to travel by sledge or boat along the shores of the land. The French are bent upon trying to reach the Pole *via* Behring's Straits—M. Lambert intending to obtain by public subscription the

means to and their geographic whalers, which he Admiral by the northern Capt. L. d. a. volcano, to be 2, reached in Capt. R. nautical south-east. Lastly, that one and could far to the private knowledge of the reached and sign back from Smith during the tem storm, moreover the Southward, natives of mus have been food to health been m of France for a gallant in fever to the political service exaggerated (less than 1854-6) and the Observatory all part exploring doing to the the British such a give it in favour

Geo. New Pres. F. Newt. muni. Argyl.

Soc. Eq., mis. of a Estell. 'On the con-

B. Feb. 1. Cum in a giga party horse, sembla ressem. Mr. J.

means to start on this enterprise early next year,—and their attempts have the best wishes of English geographers. During last summer several American whalers had reached a high latitude in this direction, and had sailed along the tract of Polar land which had been discovered by Capt. (now Rear-Admiral) Kellett, in 1849, and had been heard of by the Russian explorer Wrangel, when on the northern coast of Siberia. One of the whalers, Capt. Long, of the Nile, sailed along it for three days, and saw a mountain, resembling an extinct volcano, which he ascertained by rough measurement to be 2,480 feet high. Capt. Bliven, of the *Nautilus*, reached as far north as 73° , and traced lofty mountains in this new land extending to the north-west. Capt. Raynor, of the *Reindeer*, determined by astronomical observations the position of a cape on the south-east as $71^{\circ} 10' N.$ lat. and $176^{\circ} 40' W.$ long. Lastly, Mr. Whitney, of Honolulu, had ascertained that one shipmaster had been as far north as 74° , and could see peaks and mountain ranges extending far to the north-west. During the past summer private enterprise has also been extending our knowledge of the Smith Sound route; Capt. Wells, of the steam-whaler *Arctic*, of Dundee, having reached latitude 79° (near Kane's furthest point), and sighted Humboldt Glacier. Dr. Hayes brought back from his voyage, in a small schooner, to Smith Sound, the interesting information that during the winter, in heavy north-easterly gales, the temperature rose with the violence of the storm, and fell immediately the gale subsided; and moreover, that the Esquimaux of the east side of the Sound said that if he had gone further northward, on the west side, he would have found natives and good hunting grounds, with "plenty of musk-oxen." All travellers up Smith Sound have been stopped by water—a sea yielding animal food to support human life or contribute to the health and strength of our seamen. Much has been made of the peril incurred, much of the loss of Franklin and his 100 followers,—alas! he feared, for a purpose. He remembered the sheaves of gallant men he had seen laid in their narrow graves in feverish China; he knew of the thousands thrown to the sharks of the Gulf of Guinea, in order that political capital at home might be made of such services. As to the expense, it has been grossly exaggerated. £68,000, only, out of 115 millions (less than the 1847 part) voted to the navy in 1854-64, had been spent in the cause of science, and this includes the maintenance of Greenwich Observatory and surveying operations for charts in all parts of the world. All he asked now was, to explore the shores of Smith Sound; the method of doing it was explained in his paper communicated to the Society three years ago. A committee of the British Association had been formed to promote such an expedition, and he asked the Society to give its President and Council a unanimous vote in favour of it, under Government auspices and encouragement.

GEOLOGICAL.—Feb. 5.—W. W. Smyth, Esq., President, in the chair.—Messrs. A. H. Foord, F. Newman, H. S. Tremenheere and the Rev. R. Hunter, were elected Fellows.—The following communication was read: 'On the Geological Structure of Argyllshire,' by His Grace the Duke of Argyll.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 6.—F. Ouvry, Esq., in the chair.—F. W. Burton, Esq., by permission of Mark Antony, Esq., exhibited the top of a pastoral staff and a pocket sun-dial from Estella.—Col. Lane Fox communicated a paper 'On the Hill Forts of Sussex,' and on excavations conducted by him at Cissbury.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Feb. 12.—Mr. J. R. Planché in the chair.—Mr. Cumming exhibited portions of a vertebra and rib of a gigantic whale found near the Thames, the property of Mr. Gunston,—also a breastplate for a horse, of Egyptian manufacture, of alabaster, resembling jade, studded with silver, which closely resembled articles of ancient Saxon manufacture. Mr. Holt exhibited a carving by Albert Dürer,

representing the Visitation of the Virgin, executed in 1494. This was carved out of a piece of mahogany, brought over on his first voyage by Christopher Columbus, and given by him to his friend Martin Boehm, of Antwerp.—Mr. G. M. Hills gave an account of a new work on Irish Round Towers, by Mr. Marcus Keane, which he said was an addition to the confusion and mystery already spread over the subject by Irish antiquaries.

LINNEAN.—Feb. 6.—G. Bentham, Esq., President, in the chair.—Messrs. A. W. Bennett, A. G. Butler, and Dr. G. W. Child were elected Fellows.—A letter was read from M. Beccari to Dr. Hooker, dated Sarawak, the 2nd of December, 1867, giving an account of his botanical explorations in Sarawak.—The President informed the Society that the rich Herbarium of M. Gay, containing his celebrated collection of European plants, had been purchased by Dr. Hooker, and presented by him to the Herbarium of the Royal Gardens, Kew.—Mr. W. Rich exhibited a beautiful series of specimens of *Unio*, from the neighbourhood of London, and Mr. J. G. Jeffreys made some observations upon them.—The following papers were read: 'On an undescribed light-giving Coleopterous Larva, perhaps that of the Fire-fly,' by Mr. A. Murray,—and 'On the Structure and Fertilization of *Liparis Boukieri*,' by Mrs. M. E. Barber.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Feb. 3.—'On the Preservation, Preparation, and Culinary Treatment of Foods,' Lecture III. (Cantor Lecture).

Feb. 5.—S. S. Loyd, Esq., in the chair.—The paper read was: 'On the Extension of Commerce between the United Kingdom and India, and on the Development of the Resources of both Countries by means of Trade Museums,' by Dr. J. F. Watson.

Feb. 10.—'On the Adulterations of Food,' Lecture IV., conclusion (Cantor Lecture).

PHILOLOGICAL.—Jan. 17.—H. Wedgwood, Esq., in the chair.—The paper read was: 'On the only English Proclamation of Henry the Third, the 18th of October, 1258, and its Careless Treatment by former Editors and Translators,' by Mr. Alexander J. Ellis. Part I. The reader showed that not one of the many editors who have printed the proclamation, not even the Record Office men, had printed it faithfully.

Feb. 7.—Prof. Goldstucker in the chair.—Mr. A. B. Smith was elected a Member.—The papers read were: 'On the Wrong Division of Suffixes,' by Prof. Key, Part II., claiming an original diminutive suffix, *ac* or *ab*, &c. for the whole of the vowel conjugations and declensions in Latin, the adjectives in *ab-ili*, &c.—'On English Etymologies, A.—Sax., *rodor*, the heavens; *sceat*, a treasure; *kidney*, charcoal, *fuss*, chip, *clunay*, afford, *true*, *wench*, *wicked*.—'On the phrase, "the moody fronties of a servant brow" in I Henry IV. act i. sc. 3,' by Mr. R. Morris.—'On the Comparative of *good* in Georgian,' by Mr. Hyde Clarke.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Asiatic, 3.—Bhojpuri Dialect of Hindi,' Mr. Beames. Entomological, 7.

TUES. Royal Academy, 3.—'Anatomy,' Mr. Partridge. Royal Institution, 3.—'Faraday's Discoveries,' Professor Tyndall.

—Horological, 3.—Lecture and General Meeting.

—Engineers, 8.—'Supporting Power of Piles,' &c., Mr. M'Alpine.

—Statistical, 8.—'Trade with Coloured Races of Africa,' Mr. Hamilton; 'English and French Budgets,' Major-General Gifford.

WED. Society of Arts, 8.—Literature, 8.—'Rhamphinus and Game of Draughts,' Dr. Birch.

THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'Faraday's Discoveries,' Professor Tyndall.

—Chemical, 8.—'Chemical Geology,' Mr. Forbes.

—Linnean, 8.—'Characters of Offspring of Dimorphic and Trimorphic Plants,' Mr. Darwin.

—Royal, 8.

FRI. Antiquaries, 8.—'Ancient British Tumuli,' Dr. Thurnam. Geological, 1.—'Anniversary Meeting.'

—Royal Institution, 8.—'Macbeth and Hamlet,' Rev. M. W. Mayow.

SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Non-Metallic Elements,' Professor Roseoe.

FINE ARTS

Holbein and his Times. Vol. II. By Dr. Alfred Wolmann.—[*Holbein und seine Zeit*, &c.]. With Wood Engravings. (Leipzig, Seemann; London, Williams & Norgate.)

SOME time since, we examined the first volume of this work, which records with admirable care all that the author and his contemporaries and predecessors have gathered about Holbein, the painter, draughtsman, and architect; Holbein the friend of Erasmus, Sir Thomas More and Frobenius; Holbein, who was and is associated with our memories of more than half the learning, beauty, and valour of England in Henry the Eighth's reign, and was moreover great artist in all but the very highest ranks in design. This first volume informed us about what was then but lately recovered of the knowledge of the artist's family,—his predecessors, old Hans Holbein the grandfather, Hans the father, and the Burghmayers, two artist families, who were in thoroughly German union,—repeated much that was already known by means of Dr. Wolmann's and Herr His-Hensler's researches about the birth, youth, and earliest work of Hans Holbein the younger, or Hans the Third and Great. These researches, and those which appear in the volume now before us, cleared up as many blunders, and removed almost as much lumber as that nearly as important discovery which settled the date of the artist's death to be eleven years earlier than was before believed,—a discovery which has been without its equal in importance in recent Art-archæology, and has cast vague but invaluable rays of light upon a period which was next to benighted in our eyes, yet is now beginning to sparkle by the names of Stretes, Pencz, and other less known or less brilliant painters, and with not a few "names of shadows" of artists which have been absorbed in the brightness of Holbein's reputation. There are two periods of darkness in our knowledge of Art in England: 1. That of the Gothic ages, respecting which we shall never get a fair idea until we comprehend the nature of Art itself in a way that is far from popular now; 2. That of the so-called introduction of Art to this country, i.e. Holbein's time, which to style an "introductory" period is to show at once the difficulty of the Art-critic's task in the present time, and the intractable state of the materials upon which he has to make an impression. The condition of judgment and knowledge, which is indicated thus singularly and decisively, is far more "malleable," so to write, even than that of the self-sufficient amateurs, literary for the most part, who declare, "I like this or that work,"—ergo, it must be praiseworthy, and have been very decisive about Holbein. Such work as M. Wolmann has done will go far to put things straight in many minds that were crooked enough before, unravel others that were even puzzles, and make the self-sufficient cautious.

We left Holbein as if about to be absorbed at the vortex of the Reformation, having painted the great Concert-Hall at Basel, and not without feeling the attractions of the English court or the repulsions of home in Switzerland. Whichever of these two it might have been that impelled him hitherward was potent in preserving for us the features of so many men of history, and affecting the art of this country in times that were to come. He re-appears as a designer for wood-engravings,—a phase of his genius which we would, with Dr. Wolmann have even more highly appreciated than it is and may personally desire that, in default of

original works of modern date, some competent draughtsmen should decorate the walls of our public schools with outlines of severe character, after Holbein's 'Bible Cuts,' or the superb 'Rehabeam,' of Basel, of which our present author has made so much before now. An account of wood-engraving in Germany follows this section, with some interesting particulars of the subject. The matter of the alleged geographical and astronomical illustrations of this period at Freiburg and elsewhere is examined; also that of alphabets and book designs in general. The chapter on Death-pictures and Death-dances, which have been ascribed to Holbein, and their connexion with the like paintings in the Middle Ages, at Pisa, Basel, and Berne, with Dürer, Burgkmair, and Holbein, is a curious one, rich in learning and perceptive power, which we commend to students and the lovers of Art as applied to ecclesiastical, ethical and political, humorous and satirical works.

It was probably because much that was already known or alleged about Holbein referred to his career in England, that Dr. Woltmann gives what appears to us a somewhat brief account of his life among us. It may have seemed to our author somewhat superfluous to enter at greater length upon this portion of his subject. Beyond his art even, he is identified with the history of famous men in England. Their history, however, is inferior to that of the painter and his art in the judgment of the Art-critic, and rightly so. Nevertheless, Dr. Woltmann by no means neglects this portion of his theme, but illustrates, with passable tact and great care, the state of English character and manners at the first arrival of Holbein among our forefathers, and paints fairly enough the state of Art-knowledge and Art-power in this country. The sitters and portraits of this period, in their relations to Holbein, are expansive and interesting. At almost every line some fact or name of utmost significance to Englishmen appears—Sir Thomas More and his circle at Chelsea, Sir T. Wyatt, Archbishop Warham and Bishop Fisher; Sir H. Guildford, Duke, and Kratzer; also of the Easterlings' picture and that magnificent portrait which is now at Longford Castle; the portraits of King Henry the Eighth and his queens.

As to Holbein as a glass-painter, miniaturist, architect and draughtsman, the particulars here obtainable are, to say the least of them, more ample than the extreme obscurity of the subject promised. There is not much to be known now beyond such praise as criticism can bestow on the scant remains of his work, or, rather, alleged work, in the second-named order. Probably no man of commensurate influence with Holbein has left so little of what must have occupied a large portion of his life, and yet have enjoyed so much of contemporaneous fame. Dr. Woltmann examines *seriatim* the pictures which bear Holbein's name, and carries his history down to that confused hour, when, as we may surmise, he hastily made his will, while a London pestilence was raging, and was buried somewhere, and at some time between the 7th of October and the 29th of the following November, 1543. A note by Strype in 'Stow' states that Holbein was buried in the church of St. Catherine Cree, but in what precise spot even the Earl of Arundel, searching within a century of the painter's death, could not determine.

Dr. Woltmann enters into an elaborate, very tasteful, and appreciative comparison between Albert Dürer and Holbein, as representative men, not only of two periods but of two orders of German thought in Art. As a piece

of critical analysis, this section of the book, a large one, is perfectly well worthy of study; of course no equality exists between the genius of the two men. With all his wondrous skill and merit, Holbein's art is but a good, sound and staunch "huckaback" to the glorious Dürer's cloth of gold. There is more of imagination—soaring and penetrating, in such a mystery of designs as the 'Melancholia,' more instinct of the highest poetry in 'The Knight and Death,' than in all Holbein ever did or thought of. We must spare a few words of admiration for the execution of the illustrations to the book; they are apt and excellent. The book is a model of its kind, and ought to be translated for the benefit of English readers.

SCHOOLS OF ART.

THE Committee of Council on Education have just revised the grants to Schools of Art and the teaching in night-classes, with the view of ameliorating the conditions which were established after the publication of the last Report of the House of Commons in 1864. The changes are explained in the following memorandum:—

"With a view to encourage advanced students to attend in larger numbers and to remain longer in the Schools of Art, a payment of 3*l.* on account of free studentships for every artisan, being a draftsman, designer, modeller or handicraftsman, who shall submit satisfactory advanced works under the regulations in the Directory, and who shall be recommended jointly by the local committee and by the Department's examiners. Students on whose account these payments are made must be prepared to attend regularly for the year following the date of appointment, and must be admitted to study in the school without payment of fees.

An addition of 5*l.* to the sum allowed for an Art pupil-teacher. In schools where twenty artisans are satisfactorily taught, one pupil-teacher will be allowed, and two pupil-teachers in schools where fifty artisans or upwards are satisfactorily taught. The payment in any school on account of pupil-teachers will therefore in future be either 15*l.* or 30*l.*

In addition to the payments of 15*l.* or 20*l.* on account of artisans who submit satisfactory works under the regulations, a proportional payment will be made on account of artisans whose works do not reach the standard required for full payments.

Bonuses will be awarded to the head masters of the Schools of Art in which the results, as tested by the examinations of the Department, shall be most satisfactory. The basis of the awards will be the general amount of satisfactory work as tested by examinations, considered with reference to the number of students under instruction.

The awards will consist of one sum of 50*l.*; three sums of 40*l.*; five sums of 30*l.*; ten sums of 20*l.*; and twenty sums of 10*l.*

In order that the Committees of Schools of Art, night-classes, and elementary schools may more readily provide themselves with approved examples, the aid given towards the purchase of them will be increased from 50*l.* per cent. to 75*l.* per cent., and in special cases, where buildings or rooms are permanently and entirely devoted to instruction in Art, this aid will be extended to the provision of apparatus and fittings.

In Schools of Art, where artisans are satisfactorily instructed, grants will be made to enable the masters to visit the South Kensington Museum and other metropolitan institutions, in order that they may acquire, for the benefit of their students, a knowledge of the latest progress made in those educational subjects which affect the schools.

Special grants of the works published under the sanction of the Department, and of other examples, will be made from time to time to such schools as have suitable premises for exhibiting and protecting them, and for their effective use as means of instruction."

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

THE Council of the Institute of British Architects have recommended Mr. Layard to the body as the recipient of its next gold medal.

Mr. W. H. Fisk has been appointed teacher of painting from the draped model to the class which is attached to the Society of Female Artists.

We understand that the arrangements with regard to the new class of Foreign Royal Academicians are practically complete, although no immediate elections will take place, or until the new buildings for the Academy in Burlington Gardens are ready for the reception of pictures. This delay is a necessity, as the new class of members will receive privileges in respect to exhibiting their works at the Royal Academy which are like those already possessed by the members. There is to be no limit set to the extending of the numbers of the Foreign Academicians from a minimum of five. Nominations for elections are to come from the Council, not from individual members, although, we suppose, the latter may urge to the former the claims of distinguished men to the honour.

The Committee for the erection of the East London Museum are in want of funds to complete the purchase of the site. The Department of Science and Art has contracted for the erection of the building, so that it is desirable to invoke aid to the former object as soon as possible. The land in question comprises four acres and a half, and is, where not occupied by the buildings of the new museum, to be laid out in gardens—no small improvement to the "green" at Bethnal Green.

Mrs. Cameron has an exhibition of photographs at the German Gallery, Bond Street. Of these we dismiss at once such as bear "fancy" names, and pretend to subjects of the poetic and dramatic sorts. When such productions as are due to the camera, or any other scientific or mechanical instrument, aim at that which is properly brain-work, the less that is said about the result the better for all parties. In this case, when the poetic or dramatic titles have any aptitude, they are, to say the least, unpleasant, and often wreck that which, without an intendedly suggestive name, would be grateful to the artistic eye. Mrs. Cameron's photographs, portraits or others, are by no means always pleasing, or even agreeable. On the other hand, some of her portraits that have no other name—i.e. when the exceptions are not fancifully misnamed, as, for example, 'King Cophetua,' 'Friar Lawrence and Juliet,' &c.—are admirable, and most grateful to the educated sense, most effective with that sense which is not educated. Some of the little girls' heads put one in mind of Benozzo Gozzoli, more of Luca Della Robbia, none of the antique. The lady's direct portraits claim and deserve the largest amount of thought and attention; some of these represent worthily—can we say more?—such worthy subjects as Messrs. A. Tennyson, H. Taylor (who is fortunately given in more than one case), Carlyle, V. Prinsep, A. Liddell, G. F. Watts, Holman Hunt, and others; also the Deans of St. Paul's and Christ Church. We warmly commend these and other portraits to the general student and the artist.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

Mr. HENRY LESLIE'S CONCERTS, St. James's Hall—TUESDAYS, February 21, ORCHESTRAL, and Choral Concerts—G. M. Sonnleitner, Soloist, selected from Beethoven, Bach, Schubert, Mozart, Handel, &c. Soloists: Mlle. Carola, Miss Fosbroke, Mrs. Fanny Poole, Mr. Nelson Varley, Mr. F. Walker, Mr. Patey.—Tickets, 7*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, 4*s.*, 3*s.*, 2*s.*, 1*s.*, at all Musicians'.

PROF. BENNETT'S CANTATAS, THE WOMAN OF SAMARIA, first time in London, and THE MAY QUEEN, FRIDAY EVENING, February 21, eight o'clock, St. James's Hall—Madame Rudersdorff, Miss. Katherine Poynett, Madame Stinton-Dalby, Mr. W. H. Cummins, Singers, Folkestone Chorus, &c.—Conductor, PROF. BENNETT.—Tickets, Mr. W. G. CUSINS—Stalls, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Tickets, 7*s.*, 5*s.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* Lamborn Cook, Addison & Co., 63, New Bond Street; Keith, Prowse & Co., 28, Cheapside; Austin, 2*s.* Piccadilly.

SCHUMANN EVENINGS.—HERR SCHLOESSER'S FOUR EVENING CONCERTS will take place at the Burlington Rooms, 21, Harley Street, on the four evenings of next THURSDAYS, March 5, March 12, March 19, March 26. The programme of each Concert will consist entirely of the works of Schumann, and eminent Artists will assist.—Subscription Tickets, One Guinea; Single Tickets, 7*s.* 6*d.* To be had of Messrs. Chappell, 50, New Bond Street; and of Herr Schloesser, 2, Upper George Street, Bryanston Square.

CONCERTS.—New singers are rising on the horizon: not one moment ere they were wanted. On Saturday last a successful first appearance was made at the *Crystal Palace* by a young lady whose professional name is Mille. Sofia Vinta. She was

nervous at, com and the nothin ye, Is Tell' impres certain to mat the ph may do Rigby, some f John's The bl were re discur in no r which tation produ knew b spra of the manag and fea mistake advanta hearing trusted Of M two m seven d Mr. H. OLYM entitled of the s telling the sti Mathe daughter, matrini timing of the slightly married eight fr wealth, markab by Mrs. Miss So was si Farren, hodyn in which

SUR written Peep-She construct Shepher certain been a the pur Paunce left her culties o Sands attacke mounte the you

nervous, it is true,—a matter not to be wondered at, considering the disadvantages of the locality, and the ambitious choice of her music, which was nothing less arduous than Mendelssohn's "Hear ye, Israel," and "Selva opaca" from "Guillaume Tell." Mlle. Vinta, however, made a favourable impression, not merely by her voice, but also by a certain elegance of manner which belongs as much to nature as to art, and cannot be *got up* (as the phrase is) with *solfeggi*. We conceive that she may do the profession good service. Mr. Vernon Rigby, of whom we may speak more in detail on some future day, gave fair satisfaction. Mendelssohn's "Reformation Symphony" was repeated. The blind idolators who are a note of it was heard were resolved that it should be a great success will be displeased at our saying that, the fever of first curiosity and excitement over, it does not *wear*; and in no respect can claim a place among the works on which the composer was willing to stake his reputation. We hold to our judgment, that the forced production of this posthumous music by a man who knew himself, if ever man of genius did, is injudicious—we will not say irreverent.—Miss Louise Vining is to sing at Sydenham to-day.

When Mr. J. F. Barnett's *Cantata*, "The Ancient Mariner," was produced at the Birmingham Festival, and on its publication, the merits of the composition, considered *per se*, were sufficiently discussed. Be our opinion of these what it may, the fact is clear that the work has won a public. There was no mistaking the quality of the applause on Tuesday evening, when the composition was given for the first time in London at its author's benefit concert. Of his relatives who sing as the Sisters Doria (why two English artists should lay by an honoured musical name it is not easy to comprehend), we can honestly speak in terms of praise. Though neither soprano nor contralto can be said to have a voice of the first quality, both the one and the other manage their resources with an artistic intelligence and feeling concerning which there can be no mistake. Mr. J. F. Barnett's *Cantata* is not advantageous for display, but we are satisfied from hearing these ladies in it that they may be securely trusted with more important occupation.

Of Miss Katherine Poyntz and Mlle. Carola (two more new candidates for favour) we may speak seven days hence, in reference to the concerts of Mr. H. Leslie and the *Sacred Harmonic Society*.

OLYMPIC.—A new farce was produced on Monday, entitled "One Too Many for Him." The materials of the story are so slight that it will scarcely bear telling; and certainly it derives its interest from the skilful manner in which it is acted. Mr. Charles Mathews, an old fond father, objecting to his daughter's marriage from the fear of losing her society, and being reconciled when he finds that the matrimonial arrangements contemplate his continuing a member of the family, makes the most of the simple situation. The action is rendered slightly intricate by the introduction of his unmarried sister, who regards matters in a different light from himself, and with whom, as she possesses wealth, he would avoid quarrelling. This part, remarkable for its pomposity, was suitably sustained by Mrs. Caulfield. We cannot say so much for Miss Schavey, whose representation of the heroine was singularly undemonstrative; but Miss E. Faren, as a rough country servant, acted with a boyish spirit that threw life into the scenes in which she participated.

SURREY.—A new piece was produced on Monday, written by Mr. T. J. Williams, and entitled "The Peep-Show Man." It is ingeniously and effectively constructed, and evidently intended to suit Mr. Shepherd with a nautical part, and this purpose it certainly effects. *Jack Trudgett*, the showman, has been a sailor, and adopts the vagrant calling for the purpose of discovering one *Mary Mayland* (Miss Pauw-fort), the daughter of his captain, who has left her heiress to a fortune of 20,000*l.* His difficulties are increased by the villainy of one *Goodwin Sands* (Mr. E. F. Edgar), who causes him to be attacked by ruffians. But all obstacles are surmounted by the sailor's honesty and valour, and the young lady, of course, rewards him with her

hand for the important service which he has rendered. The action, which is slight, is aided by the intervention of a low-comic character or two; and in these Mr. Vollaire and Mr. E. Terry exhibit their usual humour and aptitude. There is, however, not much novelty either in the plot or parts; but, illustrated by some good scenery, and well acted, the situations are not without interest.

NEW EAST LONDON.—The pieces at this house are now got up with considerable splendour, and are reasonably well acted. A new three-act piece by Mr. W. E. Suter, entitled "The Guiding Star; or, the Adventurer's Bride," has, under these advantages, been well received. We need not detail the story, which is amply suggested in the title; suffice it to state, that the lavish accessories bestowed on its production—the gay costumes and rich furniture—testify to the ambition of the conductor to compete with more fashionable managements. The drama is, in fact, liberally patronized at the East End; hence, those who cater for the popular taste can afford to provide for their patrons a costly entertainment. It is a pity that, in some instances, the literary merit of the dramas produced scarcely justifies the extraordinary expenditure; but there are signs of improvement even in this particular.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE first number of *Exeter Hall* (Metzler & Co.), a periodical devoted to sacred music, does not, we regret to say, promise well for the new publication. An inferior lithograph of Mary Queen of Scots at prayer—an ill-looking woman in the well-known cap and ruff—is accompanied by as inferior a setting of a lyric by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bliss, by Miss M. Lindsay. The instrumental specimens by Ritter and Niedermayer (whose name is misspelt) are the best pages in the pamphlet. "My Jesus, as thou wilt," set by Mr. Willing, has a starting line most unlucky for music. "The Benediction," by Mr. Stephen Glover, is characterless, (to say the best of it). Dr. Rimbaud's *Fantasia* on sacred themes by M. Gounod is a hash of phrases from the Solemn Mass. The idea of a religious *pot pourri* includes of itself incoherence, if not discord, be it ever so well patched up. This one, however, is not well patched up. On the whole, we must say that this is a weak, if not a false start.

The new "Ancient Concerts" are to commence their operations on the 27th of next month with "Alexander's Feast," and Beethoven's music to "The Ruins of Athens."

Herr Joachim will appear, for the first time this season, at next Monday's *Popular Concert*.

Herr Schliesser announces four concerts exclusively devoted to the music of Schumann. Originality in advertisement could hardly be carried further than in the case of that gentleman, who the other day, among other attractions, to his "grand evening concerts," announced the exhibition of three letters by "the late Edmund Kean."

There are times when trouble seems to be in the air. During the last weeks, theatrical and musical squabbles have never been out of the papers. One day it has been a case of copyright, in regard to the arrangement of poor Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor"; another, a story of "assault and battery" on the part of a singer and his accompanist, who failed to satisfy the vocalist. We only allude to such a miserable piece of work as the last-named story in order to state a distinct and deliberately-made impression, that the dictation of those who interpret seems to be a growing evil in music. The leader of an orchestra has no chance, if Madame *This* or Herr *That* shall be allowed to prescribe what is fit to be done, or otherwise. Some of these protuberant ladies and gentlemen might find it not unfrequently convenient to be accompanied *out of tune!* The matter is well worth considering, unless we would see subordinates usurping authority which is in no respect their right.

Among other German matters which we have overlooked have been a new opera, "The Hero of the North," by Herr Götz, at Weimar; and "Im Kyffhäusern," a romantic and comic opera, by Herr Mühlendorf, which is said to have suc-

ceeded at Leipzig. By this time the inauguration of the new theatre there should have taken place. Among the music performed there in memory of Hauptmann was an overture by him to an opera, "Matilda." We were not aware that such a work existed. Madame Ernst has been reading and giving a concert at Vienna.—At the fifteenth *Gewandhaus* Concert at Leipzig, a composition of some importance by Prof. Hiller, "Ver Sacrum," was performed.—A Correspondent, to be relied on, praises highly Herr Hill as an excellent *Lied* singer, who is now about to appear on the stage at Schwerin. The opera-house of this small capital bids fair, under the superintendence of its accomplished Director, the Baron Alfred von Wolzogen, to take a place among German opera-houses as important as was that of the little theatre at Weimar among theatres in the golden days of Goethe and Schiller. The Court, too, is enlightened in the matter of music. At a late concert (to give an instance), Dr. Bennett's charming "Naiades" Overture was given, and such music of Mozart's "Oca del Cairo" as is complete. There, too, was given, says the *Signal*, in the course of last month, Handel's "Esther" (an oratorio as good as unknown in England), with Herr Hiller's additional accompaniments.—The "Armida" of Gluck, that composer whose operas we have been again and again assured by prejudiced persons (Mr. Hullah among the number) are dead past resurrection, has been revived at Munich, after a sleep of five-and-thirty years.—Herr Mangold, of Darmstadt, has been anew setting the legend of "Frithiof." —M. Berlioz has been producing some fragments from that strange, unequal opera of his, "Les Troyens," at St. Petersburg.—A Schubert performance was given on the 31st of last month—the anniversary of the composer's birth—at Munich.

The Italian opera-makers seem always glad to appropriate French subjects. A *maestro* of Rome (says the *Orchestra*), Signor Domenico Lucilla, is anew composing the *libretto* of "The Fair Maid of Perth."

Steibelt's overture to "Romeo and Juliet" has been revived at a late concert of the Brussels *Conservatoire*, and is described by a writer in the *Gazette Musicale* to have surprised every one by its vigour and beauty. Why should we not hear it in this country, say at the Crystal Palace?

The name of M. Massenet is beginning to be heard among those of rising French composers.

Signor Mario has in some measure retrieved his credit in Russia by his singing, and still more by his acting, with Mlle. Trebelli-Bettini, in "La Favorite."

Our opinion of M. Blaze de Bury, in his relations to Meyerbeer, as one desirous of extracting capital out of the memory of a great man, has not to be re-stated. Will it be credited that he is absolutely (if French journals are to be trusted) going to law, in order to compel Meyerbeer's widow to admit the performance of music to "The Youth of Goethe," the drama written by him, of which such solemn mention is made in his trashy memoir of the great man!

MISCELLANEA

Away with = to Countenance.—This is in frequent use in Norfolk as well as in Staffordshire, and perhaps in every part of England. It occurs in *Isaiah* i. 13, which, being a Proper Lesson, would be more likely to prevent it from becoming obsolete. "Away from me," in the sense of "depart," occurs in the *Prayer-Book* version of Ps. vi. 8. "Up," as a verb, is found four times in the first seventeen Psalms in that version, always rendered in the Bible version "Arise." This may account for the celebrated "Up! Guards, and at 'em!" But the uneducated have a great aptitude for converting such words into verbs. A Norfolk gardener described to me his capture of a young apple-stealer thus: "He cut off, but I arter'd and soon catch'd him."

EDWARD GILLET.

M. de Villemarqué and his Critics.—In the *Athenæum* for Jan. 11, 1868, p. 60, you introduce the subject with the words, "At last the Villemarqué bubble has burst!" And then follow three charges against the Breton *littérateur*; each

of which has to be considered apart. 1. The use of Lagadeuc's 'Catholicon.' It appears from the citations of Le Men that Villemarqué is but little to be trusted in the quotations which he gives from that ancient document. But closer examination seems to show that M. le Men and M. de Villemarqué must have used very different transcripts of the Catholicon; for, first, Villemarqué could not otherwise have confounded Latin words with French, as he seems to have done, under Anden (printed in the *Athenæum* Anden); nor, secondly, could he have inserted any word, such as *Bibianour*, from the Catholicon, unless he had it in his copy. As to Kallouch, that is found in 'Le Gonidec'; the mistake of Villemarqué is, that he gave part of a supposed interpretation from Lagadeuc under another word.—2. The charge of invention against Villemarqué's professed collections in *Barzaz-Breiz*. This is not easy to discuss; but as to the more modern poems, the supposed author is commonly mentioned; and the fact that Souvestre has so many of the same utterly acquires Villemarqué of all charge of forgery. As to some of the more ancient, the fact that of any of these it is now said, "the text has been since published with a translation, under its true title," sufficiently rebuts the charge of invention; the choice is between M. de Villemarqué's text, which has a meaning, and one which has not. I suppose that even a ballad is written with *some*.—3. The first charge against M. de Villemarqué is stated so indefinitely that it can hardly be discussed. Some scholar (who?) saw in one of M. de Villemarqué's books (which?) a poem (what?) cited from the Red Book of Hengest. He sought for the poem in the MSS. at Oxford; it was not there. He "thus satisfied himself as to M. de Villemarqué's trustworthiness," and he "told a few friends the fact." I have most of M. de Villemarqué's publications, but I am not told what the poem in question is. But very possibly Villemarqué's citation (like that in the *Athenæum*) is from the Book of Hengest; if so, it either means Hengwrt or Hergest; and I do not know whether it refers me to a place in Merioneth, or to one in the county of Hereford,—whether to the Welsh antiquary of two centuries ago, or to the family in South Wales during the wars of the Roses. M. de Villemarqué may have made the same verbal mistake as is found in the *Athenæum* (I cannot investigate this, as the charge is made without any reference), and of course a search at Oxford for the MS. once at Hengwrt would be in vain, and it could prove nothing as to M. de Villemarqué's trustworthiness. S. P. T.

Sirloin.—In the *Athenæum* of the 28th of December, page 902, Mr. Clarence Hopper carries back "surloin" to the time of Henry the Sixth. This disposes of the fanciful tale of the knighting of the loin by James the First. In a previous number I suggested that loin and sirloin were from the French *longe de veau* and *surlonge*. I see that Littleton gives "Lumbus vitulinus, Bud., a leg or knuckle of veal. Coop." May I now suggest that the French *longe de veau* and *surlonge* are the butcher's corruption of *tempe* and *surloine*? So that, taking *sur* as *super*, loin and sirloin would represent *lumbus* and *super lumbus*.

GEORGE GREENWOOD, Colonel.

Lancashire Superstition.—The following superstition may be new to many of your readers, as it certainly was to me. South Lancashire was the scene of a great number of daring burglaries during the early part of the present winter; bedrooms being entered, and watches taken from beneath the pillows of persons asleep, without their being conscious of their loss until the morning. And this is the way in which these circumstances were accounted for: the burglars had with them the hand of a dead person, which, being taken into a room where any one was sleeping, he never awoke so long as it remained there. This was found out by some thieves who were disturbed decamping leaving behind them the spell, the inmates of the room being fast asleep; nor could they be roused until the hand was removed. This was related by a person who firmly believed it. T. G.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—C.—N.—M. D. K.—W. H.—G. A.—B. A.—G. S.—A. W. H.—received.

NOTICE.—On Monday next will be published the March Number of *TINSLEY'S MAGAZINE* (Illustrated), containing the Opening Chapters of a NEW NOVEL, by a New Writer—Continuations of THE ADVENTURES of DOCTOR BRADY, by W. H. RUSSELL, LL.D.—THE ROCK AHEAD, by Edmund Yates—and several other Articles of interest.

NOTICE.—On Monday next will be published,

The LIFE of DAVID GARRICK. From Original Family Papers and numerous Published and Unpublished Sources. By PERCY FITZGERALD. 2 vols. 8vo.

NOTES and SKETCHES of the PARIS EXHIBITION. By G. A. SALA, Author of 'My Diary in America,' &c. 1 vol. 15s. [Ready this day.]

The PILGRIM and the SHRINE; or, Passages from the Life and Correspondence of Herbert Ainslie, B.A. Cantab. In 3 vols. [Ready this day at every Library.]

"The best way to give an idea of this remarkable book would be to reprint as much of it as could be got within the limits of an article, and leave it to tell its own story... Not is there very much weight in another objection that might be made to the book—that it is borrowed from Mr. Fyde's 'Nemesis of Faith.' And both power and artistry will be seen in 'The Pilgrim and the Shrine'—which is a work of great merit, and which, in the estimation of many, is still incomparable. 'The Pilgrim and the Shrine' is the life that it opposes. Although its prime object is the emancipation of religious thought, it is far from confining itself to that alone... We need not say more than we have said already to show that in the case before us we are abundantly satisfied, and that we recognize in the author of 'The Pilgrim and the Shrine' an artist who approaches very near to the ideal that his brilliant pages disclose."—*Saturday Review*, February 8th, 1868.

JOHNNY ROBINSON: the Story of the Childhood and School-days of an Intelligent Artisan. By the Author of 'Some Habits and Customs of the Working Classes.' 2 vols. [Ready this day at all Libraries.]

"This work is the story of the school-days of one of the better order of our lately enfranchised votaries—the acknowledged prop of the future edifice—the 'intelligent artisan' himself, in fact. The 'Journeyman Engineer' had already earned consideration and respect in all quarters relating to the social condition of the working classes, and it cannot be denied, therefore, that the present volume will be of great interest to all who are interested in the condition of the working classes, where the estimation of the masses is one of the most anxious subjects of the time. What he has to tell us of the general character and dispositions of working-class school-boys,—of their manners and customs and games, their code of morals and notions of honour, their life at home and in the street,—is related with uncommon vividness, and makes up a narrative of remarkable interest and value... 'Johnny Robinson,' in fact, exhibits five times as much native ability as many approved works of the kind that might be mentioned."

Fall Mail Gazette, February 11, 1868.

THE GIFT-BOOK OF THE SEASON.

The SAVAGE CLUB PAPERS for 1868. A New Volume of Literary and Artistic Contributions by numerous Authors and Artists of eminence. Edited by ANDREW HALLIDAY. 12s. [Ready this day at all Libraries and all Booksellers.]

* * Also may be had, uniform with the above, 'The Savage Club Papers for 1867.'

BOUNDED TO PLEASE. By Henry Spicer. 2 vols. [Now ready.]

TINSLEY BROTHERS' NEW NOVELS at all Libraries.

NOTICE.—In a few days will be published,

The ADVENTURES of DOCTOR BRADY: a Novel. In 3 vols. By W. H. RUSSELL, LL.D. Reprinted from *Tinsley's Magazine*.

The DEAR GIRL: a Novel. By Percy Fitzgerald, Author of 'Never Forgotten,' 'Seventy-five Brooke-street,' &c. In 3 vols. [Ready this day.]

SINK or SWIM? a New Novel. By the Author of 'Recommended to Mercy,' &c. In 3 vols. [Ready this day.]

HIGH STAKES: the New Novel. By Annie Thomas (Mrs. Pender Cudlip), Author of 'Called to Account,' &c. 3 vols. [Ready this day.]

THE GOVERNOR'S DAUGHTER: a Novel. By Henry SUTHERLAND-EDWARDS, Author of 'The Three Louisas,' &c. 2 vols. [Ready this day.]

NEIGHBOURS and FRIENDS: a New Novel. By the Hon. Mrs. HENRY WEYLAND CHETWYND, Author of 'Three Hundred a Year.' 3 vols. [On Friday next.]

ONLY to be MARRIED: a New Novel. By the Author of 'Frederick Rivers,' &c. 3 vols. [Ready this day.]

CHARLOTTE BURNEY: a NOVEL. By K. S. MACQUOID, Author of 'Hester Kirton,' 'By the Sea,' &c. 3 vols. [Ready this day.]

The PRETTY WIDOW: a Novel. By CHARLES H. ROSS. 2 vols. [Ready this day.]

NOTICE.—This day is published, the Second Edition of *NOT WISELY, BUT TOO WELL: the New Novel.* By the Author of 'Cometh up as a Flower.' 3 vols.

LOVE, or MARRIAGE? a Novel. In 3 vols. By WILLIAM BLACK. [Nearly ready.]

GIANT DESPAIR: a Novel. By MORLEY FARROW, Author of 'Hamperton the Financier,' &c. 3 vols. [Ready this day.]

NOTICE.—The March Number of *TINSLEY'S MAGAZINE* contains the Opening Chapters of a NEW NOVEL, by a New Writer.

TINSLEY BROTHERS, 18, Catherine-street, Strand.

POPULAR BOOKS AT POPULAR PRICES.

WELL PRINTED, ON GOOD PAPER, AND WELL BOUND.

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, AND WORKS OF REFERENCE.

The Post-Office: Lewin's Industrial HISTORY of the POST-OFFICE, entitled "HER MAJESTY'S MAILS." An entirely New and Cheaper Edition, re-written. With a Photograph of Sir Rowland Hill. Fcap. 8vo, cloth extra, 6s.

"We decidedly wanted a good consecutive history of the rise and progress of the Post-office in this country, in connexion both with the public requirements of the time; and we are very glad to find our own testimony to the great care and diligence which have always been bestowed by Mr. Lewin on what would seem to have been to him a labour of love. 'Her Majesty's Mails' deserves to take its stand as a really useful book of reference on the history of the post. We heartily recommend it as a thoroughly good and useful performance."—*Saturday Review*.

Saint Louis, King of France. The

curious and characteristic life of this Monarch, by DE JOINVILLE. Translated by JAMES HUTTON. Choicely printed and

at the Chiswick Press, with Vignette, bound, cloth flexible,

gilt edges, price 2s. 6d.

"St. Louis and his companions, as described by Joinville, not only in their glistening armour, but in their every-day attire, are brought nearer to us, become intelligible to us, and teach us lessons of humanity which we can learn from men of all ages, from sultans and heroes. Here lies the real value of real history. It refreshes our minds and our hearts, and gives us that true knowledge of the world and of human nature in all its phases which but few can gain in the short span of their own life, and in the narrow sphere of their friends and enemies. We can hardly imagine a better book for boys to read or for men to ponder over."—*Times*.

The Story of the Chevalier Bayard.

From the French of the Loyal Servant, M. DE BERVILLE, and others. Choicely printed at the Chiswick Press, with

Vignette, bound, cloth flexible, gilt edges, price 2s. 6d.

"If the publishers go on as they have begun, they will have furnished us with one of the most valuable and attractive series of books that have ever been issued from the press."—*Sunday Times*. "There has perhaps, never been produced anything more admirable, either as regards matter or manner."—*Oxford Times*.

Plutarch's Lives. An entirely New

Library Edition, carefully revised and corrected, with some

Original Illustrations by the Editor. Edited by the late

A. H. CLOUGH, Esq. In 5 vols. medium 8vo. cloth lettered,

price 2s. 10s.

"Plutarch, we repeat, will be read and read among ourselves for the future—in the version of Mr. Clough. We have given that version our cordial praise, and shall only add that it is brought before the world in a way which fits it admirably for general use. The print is clear and large, the paper good, and there are excellent and copious indices."—*Quarterly Review*.

Familiar Words. An Index Verborum

or Quotation Handbook. Affording an immediate Reference to Phrases and Sentences that have become embedded in the English Language. Second and Enlarged Edition. Small

post, cloth extra, price 6s.

"The most extensive dictionary of quotation we have met with."—*Notes and Queries*. "Should be on every library-table, by the side of Roger's 'Thesaurus'."—*Daily News*. "Will add to the author's credit with all honest workers."—*Examiner*. "A valuable book."—*London Review*.

The Origin and History of the English LANGUAGE, and of the Early Literature it embodies.

By the Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH, U.S. Minister at Turin, Author of 'Lectures on the English Language.' In 1 vol. 8vo. cloth extra, price 10s.

"Written with a grace and mastery of the language which show the author to be not unworthy of ranking himself among English classic; it deserves a place on the shelves of every educated Englishman."—*Nonconformist*.

The Origin and History of the Books

of the NEW TESTAMENT. Canonical and Apocryphal. Designed to show what the Bible is not, what it is, and how to use it. By Professor C. E. STOWE. 8vo. 5s. 6d. With

Plates, 10s. 6d.

"The work exhibits in every page the stamp of untiring industry, personal research, and sound method. There is such a tone of hearty earnestness, vigorous thought, and clear decisive expression about the book, that one can hardly doubt the author's orthodoxy. The book is neither Unitarian in doctrine, sensational in style, nor destructive in spirit."—*London Review*.

A Concordance or Verbal Index to

the whole of MILTON'S POETICAL WORKS. Comprising upwards of 20,000 References. By CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, LL.D. With Vignette Portrait of Milton. Small

post, printed on toned paper, at the Chiswick Press, 6s.

"An elegant volume, and, so far as a short use of it gives one a right to pronounce, fully to be depended upon."—*Illustrated Times*. "An invaluable index, which the publishers have done a public service in reprinting."—*Notes and Queries*.

The Charities of London: an Account

of the Origin, Operations, and General Condition of above 70 Charitable, Educational, and Religious Institutions. With Copious Index and an Alphabetical Appendix, correct to May, 1867. Fcap. cloth, 5s. The latter, forming a distinct publication, may be had, price 1s. 6d.

A Dictionary of Photography, on the

basis of Sutton's Dictionary. Re-written by Professor DAWSON, of King's College, and THOMAS SUTTON, B.A., Editor of 'Photographic Notes.' With numerous Illustrations, 8vo. price 8s. 6d.

TRAVEL AND RESEARCH.

Social Life of the Chinese: a Daguerreotype of Daily Life in China. Condensed from the Work of the Rev. J. DOOLITTLE. By the Rev. PAXTON HOOD. With above 100 Illustrations. Post 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

"A few days."

"We have no hesitation in saying that from these pages may be gathered more information about the social life of the Chinese than can be obtained from any other source. The importance of the work is a key to a right understanding of the character of so much of the history of China, and of the present condition of a portion of the world, and of the political and social condition of the circulation."—*Athenaeum*. "The author speaks with the authority of an eye-witness, and the minuteness of detail which his work exhibits will, to most readers, go far to establish its truthfulness."—*Saturday Review*.

The Voyage Alone; a Sail in the "Yawl, Rob Roy." By JOHN M'GREGOR, Author of "A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe." With Illustrations. Post 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

"No man is better entitled to give such advice than the aquatic adventurer whose 'Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe' has become a familiar book to every educated Englishman, who is wont to seek his pastime on the deep. 'The Voyage Alone' is suitably illustrated, and, through its pleasant pages, the 'Yawl, Rob Roy,' will become as widely and favourably known as the Rob Roy Canoe."—*Athenaeum*.

The Rob Roy on the Baltic; a Canoe Voyage. Norway, Sweden, &c. By JOHN M'GREGOR. With Map and Numerous Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo.

"A most delightful book, which like a second glass of a fresh vintage, gives us a better idea of the natural flavours of the wine which is afforded by a palate at first, as it were, startled with a new sensation."—*Land and Water*.

A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy CANOE, on Rivers and Lakes of Europe. By JOHN M'GREGOR, M.A. Fifth Edition. With a Map, and numerous Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.

"It possesses the rare merit of displaying familiar districts of Europe from an entirely new point of view. It is written with a lively and unaffected style, thoroughly sympathizing with the hero of the tale; and it is profusely illustrated with a number of spirited and occasionally very humorous woodcuts, displaying the skipper and his craft in all sorts of places and positions." Times.

The Open Polar Sea: a Narrative of a Voyage of Discovery towards the North Pole. By Dr. ISAAC T. HAYES. An entirely New and Cheaper Edition. With Illustrations. Small post 8vo. 6s.

"This was the crowning effort of Dr. Hayes's enterprise. He set up a cairn, within which he deposited a record, stating that after a toilsome march of forty-six days from his winter harbour, he stood on the shores of the Polar basin, on the most northerly land ever reached by man. The latitude attained was 81 deg. 35' min.; that reached by Parry over the ice was 88 deg. 45' min. . . . What we have said of Dr. Hayes's book will, we trust, send many readers to its pages."—*Athenaeum*.

Captain Hall's Life with the Esquimaux.

New and Cheaper Edition, with Coloured Engravings and upwards of 100 Woodcuts. With a Map. Price 7s. 6d. cloth extra. Forming the cheapest and most popular Edition of a Work of Arctic Life ever published.

"This is a very remarkable book, and unless we very much misunderstand both him and his book, the author is one of those of whom great nations do well to be proud."—*Spectator*.

The Physical Geography of the Sea, and its METEOROLOGY; or, the Economy of the Sea and its Adaptations, its Salts, its Waters, its Climates, its Inhabitants, and whatever there may be of general interest in its Commercial Uses or Industrial Pursuits. By Commander M. F. MAURY, LL.D. Tenth Edition. With Charts. Post 8vo. cloth extra, 6s.

"This is indeed a nautical manual, a handbook of the sea, interesting, varied, fresh, interesting every wave that beats upon our shores; and it cannot fail to awaken in both sailors and landmen a craving to know more intimately the secrets of that wonderful element. The good that Maury has done in awakening the powers of observation of the Royal and Mercantile Navies of England and America is incalculable."—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

Stories of the Gorilla Country, Narrated for Young People. By PAUL DU CHAILLÉ, Author of 'Discourses in Equatorial Africa,' &c. Small post 8vo. with 36 Original Illustrations. 6s.

"It would be hard to find a more interesting book for boys than this."—Times. "Young people will obtain from it a very considerable amount of information touching the manners and customs, ways and means of Africans, and, of course, great amusement in the accounts of the Gorilla. The book is really a meritorious work, and is elegantly got up."—*Athenaeum*.

Life amongst the North and South AMERICAN INDIANS.

By GEORGE CATLIN, and LAST RAMÉLES amongst the INDIANS beyond the ROCKY MOUNTAINS and the ANDES. With numerous Illustrations by the Author. 2 vols. small post, price 5s. each, cloth

"An admirable book, full of useful information, wrapped up in stories peculiarly adapted to rouse the imagination and stimulate the curiosity of boys and girls. To compare a book with 'Robinson Crusoe,' and to say that it sustains such comparison, is to give it high praise indeed."—*Athenaeum*.

A Walk from London to John O'GROAT'S, and from LONDON to the LAND'S END and BACK. With Notes by the Way. By ELIHU BURRIT.

2 vols. price 6s. each, with Illustrations.

BELLES LETTRES, ESSAYS.

David Gray; and other Essays, chiefly on Poetry. By ROBERT BUCHANAN, Author of 'London Poems,' 'North Coast,' &c. In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 6s.

"The book is one to possess as well as read, not only for the biography of David Gray, and the history of music in Britain, but for certain passages of fine original criticism, occurring in essays—thickly sprinkled, we admit, with foreign substances—on poetry, and the religion and aims of modern poets should put before them."—*Spectator*.

The Essays of Abraham Cowley.

Comprising all his Prose Works; the Celebrated Character of Cromwell, the Life of Oliver Cromwell, With Life, Notes, and Illustrations by Dr. Hurd and others. Newly Edited. Choicely printed at the Chiswick Press, with Vignette Portrait, cloth flexible, gilt edges, price 2s. 6d.

"Cowley's prose stamps him as a man of genius, and an improver of the English language."—*Thomas Campbell*.

The Book of the Sonnet; being Selections, with an Essay on Sonnets and Sonneteers. By the late LEIGH HUNT. Edited, from the Original MS., with Additions by S. ADAMS LEE. 2 vols. post 8vo. cloth, price 12s.

"The genuine aroma of literature abounds in every page."—*Saturday Review*. "Like the Rob Roy, and the Book it is a classic."—*Examiner*. "Read it a book of the sort will make us feel proud of our language and of our literature, and proud also of that cultivated common nature which can raise so many noble thoughts and images out of this hard, sullen world of ours."—*Times*. "The Book of the Sonnet should be a classic, and the professor as well as the student of English will find it a work of deep interest and completeness."—*London Review*.

The Gentle Life. Essays in Aid of the Formation of Character of Gentlemen and Gentlewomen. Seventh Edition. A SECOND SERIES. Third Edition. Price 1s. each. Choicely printed in Eleazar.

"It is nothing of a gentleman is of the noblest and truest order."—*Times*. "The volume is a capital specimen of what may be done by honest reason, high feeling, and cultivated intellect. . . . A little compendium of cheerful philosophy."—*Daily News*. "Deserves to be printed in letters of gold, and circulated in every house."—*Chamber's Journal*.

The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia.

Written by SIR PHILIP SIDNEY. Edited, with Notes, by the Author of 'The Gentle Life.' A Choice Edition. Dedicated, by permission, to the Earl of Derby. Small post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"All the best things in the 'Arcadia' are retained intact in Mr. Fiswell's edition, and even brought into greater prominence than in the original by the curtailment of some of its inferior portions and the omission of most of its eclogues and other metrical digressions."—*Examiner*.

Essays by Montaigne. Edited, Complete, Revised, and Annotated by the Author of 'The Gentle Life.' With Vignette Portrait. Choicely printed in Eleazar.

"This edition is a pure question of taste, and its perusal will be sure to make us feel proud of our language and of our literature, and to impress upon us the nobility, grace, and beauty of the French language."—*Times*.

Essays by Montaigne. Edited, Complete, Revised, and Annotated by the Author of 'The Gentle Life.' With Vignette Portrait. Choicely printed in Eleazar.

"This edition is a pure question of taste, and its perusal will be sure to make us feel proud of our language and of our literature, and to impress upon us the nobility, grace, and beauty of the French language."—*Times*.

Essays by Montaigne. Edited, Complete, Revised, and Annotated by the Author of 'The Gentle Life.' With Vignette Portrait. Choicely printed in Eleazar.

"This edition is a pure question of taste, and its perusal will be sure to make us feel proud of our language and of our literature, and to impress upon us the nobility, grace, and beauty of the French language."—*Times*.

About in the World. Essays by the Author of 'The Gentle Life.' Choicely printed in Eleazar.

"It is not easy to open it at any page without finding some happy idea, some good thought, some characteristic merit of the essays; that is, that they make it their business, gently but firmly, to appeal to the qualifications and the corrections which all philanthropic theories, all general rules or maxims, or principles, stand in need of before you can make them work."—*Literary Churchman*.

The Professor at the Breakfast-Table.

By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, Author of 'The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table.' Cheap Edition. Fcap. 3s. 6d.

"A welcome book. It may be taken up again and again, and its pages paused over for the enjoyment of the pleasant touches and suggestive passages which they contain."—*Athenaeum*.

Bees and Bee-Keeping. By the 'Times' BEEMASTER.

A Manual for all who Keep, or wish to Keep, Bees. With numerous Illustrations. Crown 8vo. cloth, 5s.

"Our friend the Bee-master has the knack of exposition, and knows how to tell a story well; over and above which, he tells a story so that thousands can take a practical, and not merely a speculative interest in it."—*Times*.

The Rook's Garden. By Cuthbert BEDE, Author of 'The Adventures of Mr. Verdant Green.'

Post 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

"There is not only wit in the book, but good sense everywhere, and many a fine touch that marks the temper of a cultivated scholar."—*Examiner*. "Well written, sensible and entertaining."—*London Review*.

Varia: Readings from Rare Books.

Reprinted, by permission, from the *Saturday Review*, *Spectator*, &c. *Contents*:—The Angelic Doctor, Nostradamus, Thomas a Kempis, Dr. John Faustus, Quevedo, Mad Guyon, Paracelsus, Howell the Traveller, Michael Scott, Lodowick Muggleton, Sir Thomas Browne, George Psalmanazar, The Highwaymen, The Spirit World. Small post 8vo. cloth, choicely printed, 6s.

TRÜBNER & CO.'S

*New Publications and Works in the Press.***Review of the Work of Mr. John Stuart MILL.** entitled 'Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy.' By GEORGE GROTE, Author of 'The History of Ancient Greece,' &c. 12mo. pp. 112, cloth, 3s. 6d.**A Journey in Brazil.** By Professor and Mrs. LOUIS AGASSIZ. In 1 large 8vo. vol. with numerous Illustrations, pp. xx, 540, 21s.**Index to the Native and Scientific Names of INDIAN and other EASTERN ECONOMIC PLANTS and PRODUCTS.** Originally prepared under the Authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. By J. FORBES WILSON, M.A., M.D., F.L.S., F.R.A.S., &c., Reporter on the Products of India. In 1 large super-royal 8vo. vol. pp. viii, 638, cloth, price 17. 11s. 6d.**Theodore Benfey's Practical Grammar of the Sanskrit Language, for the Use of Early Students.** Second, Revised and Enlarged Edition. In 1 vol. royal 8vo. pp. viii, 295, cloth, 10s. 6d.**Translations of English Poetry into Latin VERSE.** Prepared as Part of a New Method of Instructing in Latin. By FRANCIS W. NEWMAN, American Professor of University College, London, formerly Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. In 1 crown 8vo. vol. pp. xiv, 202, cloth, 6s.**Ancient Faiths embodied in Ancient NAMES.** By THOMAS INMAN, M.D. Vol. I. 8vo. containing pp. viii, 790, and illustrated with 5 Plates and numerous Woodcuts, price 30s.**A Modern Greek and English Lexicon.** By N. CONTOPoulos. In 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 460, cloth, 12s.**Nevada and California Processes of Silver and GOLD EXTRACTION for GENERAL USE, and especially for the Mining Public of California and Nevada, &c. &c.; and a Description of the General Metallurgy of Silver Ores.** By GUIDO KÜSTEL, Mining Engineer and Metallurgist, Former Manager of the Ophir Works, &c. Illustrated by 11 Plates. 8vo. pp. 227, cloth, price 14s.**Odontalgia, commonly called Tooth-Ache; its Causes, Prevention, and Cure.** By S. PARSONS SHAW. Fcap. 8vo. pp. xii, 208, cloth, 4s. 6d.**Arthur Middleton: a Biography.** Fcap. 8vo. pp. iv, 217, cloth, 4s. 6d.**The Sacred City of the Hindus: an Account of Benares in Ancient and Modern Times.** By the Rev. M. A. SHERRING, M.A., LL.B.; and Prefaced with an Introduction by FITZ-EDWARD HALL, Esq. D.C.L. Price to Subscribers, 15s.

* * * Nearly ready, a handsome 8vo. volume of about 300 pages, with 10 full-page Woodcut Illustrations, from Photographs.

The Natural and Morbid Changes of the HUMAN EYE and their TREATMENT. By C. BAUER, Ophthalmic Assistant-Surgeon Guy's Hospital. One Volume of Text, super royal 8vo. pp. viii, 506, cloth, and one Atlas of 6 Plates in Chromo-Lithography, containing 33 Figures, and 4 Plates of Instruments, with an Explanation of 32 Pages, in a Portfolio. * [Nearly ready.]**Théâtre Français Moderne. Second Series.** Edited by Professors CASSAL, KARCHER, and BRETE. I. MUSIÈRE. Drame en Quatre Actes et en Prose, par GEORGE SAND. Edited by ÉTIENNE ARAGO. KARCHER, LL.B., of the Royal Military Academy and the University of London. 2. Les ARISTOCRATIES. Comédie en Quatre Actes et en Vers, par ÉTIENNE ARAGO. Edited by the Rev. ERNEST BRETE, B.D., of Christ's Hospital and the University of London. 3. L'HONNEUR et l'ARGENT. Comédie en Quatre Actes et en Vers, par J. M. ARD. Edited by Professor CASSAL, LL.B., of University College. These Plays are among the subjects chosen for the Matriculation Examinations in January and June, 1868.**Original Sanskrit Texts, illustrative of the Hindus, their Religion and Institutions. Collected, Translated, and Elucidated by J. MUIR, Esq. D.C.L. Part I. Mythical and Legendary Accounts of the Creation of Man and the Origin of Castes. Second Edition, re-written and greatly enlarged. In 1 vol. 8vo. [Shortly.]****Shakespeare and the Emblem Writers of his AGE; with Illustrations from the Original Woodcuts and Engravings.** By HENRY GREEN, M.A. In 1 vol. demy 8vo. of about 400 pages, and upwards of 100 Illustrative Woodcuts or Engravings. [In the press.]**Essays, Literary and Critical.** By BERNARD CRACROFT. In 2 vols. crown 8vo. [In March.]**Lectures.** By the Rev. JAMES CRANBROOK, Edinburgh. In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. [In March.]**A Series of Pehlvi Inscriptions, illustrating the Early History of the Sasanian Dynasty, containing Proclamations of Ardashir Babek, Sapor I., and his Successor. With a Critical Examination and Explanation of the Celebrated Inscriptions of Sapor, and one which demonstrates that Sapor, the Conqueror of Valerian, was a Professing Christian.** By EDWARD THOMAS, Esq. 1 vol. 8vo. [In preparation.]**Chapters on Man, embracing the Outlines of a Science of Comparative Psychology, and an Examination of the Material Hypothesis of Evolution.** By C. STAMILAND WAKE, F.A.S.L. In 1 vol. of about 330 pages, price 7s. 6d. [In preparation.]

London: TRÜBNER & CO. 60, Paternoster-row, E.C.

MISS KAVANAGH'S NEW NOVEL.

Now ready at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.

DORA. By JULIA KAVANAGH, Author of 'Nathalie,' 'Adele,' &c.

Also now ready, in 3 vols.

JEANIE'S QUIET LIFE. By the Author of 'St. Olave's,' 'Alec's Bride,' &c.

HURST & BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

Next week will be published,

B R O W N L O W S.

By MRS. OLIPHANT,
Author of 'Chronicles of Carlingford,' &c.

3 vols. post 8vo. price 17. 11s. 6d.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

In the Press,

THE "EVER-VICTORIOUS ARMY."

A HISTORY OF COL. GORDON'S CHINESE CAMPAIGN, AND OF THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TAI-PING REBELLION.

By ANDREW WILSON, F.A.S.L.,

Author of 'England's Policy in China,' and formerly Editor of the 'China Mail.'

One Volume 8vo. with Maps.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

This day is published,

LAKE VICTORIA:

A Narrative of Explorations in Search of the Source of the Nile.

Compiled from the Memoirs of Captains SPEKE and GRANT,

By GEORGE C. SWAYNE, M.A.,
Late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

Crown 8vo. with Engravings, 7s. 6d.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

Of whom may be had,

CAPTAIN SPEKE'S JOURNAL of the DISCOVERY of the NILE. With numerous Illustrations, from Drawings by Captain Grant. 8vo. 21s. | **A WALK ACROSS AFRICA; or, DOMESTIC SCENES from my NILE JOURNAL.** By J. A. GRANT, Captain H.M. Bengal Army. 8vo. 15s.

NEW NOVEL BY DR. H. STEBBING, F.R.S.

In a few days, 2 vols.

NEAR THE CLOISTERS.
A TALE OF AN OLD CITY.By Dr. HENRY STEBBING,
Author of 'Lives of Italian Poets,' &c.

CHARLES J. SKEET, Publisher, 10, King William-street, Charing Cross.

Now ready at all the Libraries, 2 volumes demy 8vo. cloth, price 21s.

DE BONNECHOSE'S (ÉMILE)
HISTORY OF FRANCE.

With PREFACE written expressly for this, the Authorized Translation from the Thirteenth Edition (1867). Crowned by the French Academy, Enlarged, Re-written, and brought down to the Revolution of 1848.

FROM THE PREFACE.

In soliciting the indulgence of the reader for my faults I believe that I have never given to any one the right to place in doubt my veracity, my sincerity as a writer. If, notwithstanding all my efforts, I have not been able, in touching upon a contemporary period, to steer completely clear of reefs or rocks, I make bold to allege in my justification the grand and simple words that have run through the centuries, and which every historian worthy of the name should carefully preserve in the depths of his heart—"I believe; that is why I have spoken."—ÉMILE DE BONNECHOSE.

London: WARD, LOCK & TYLER, Paternoster-row.

THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN.

Immediately, in 1 vol. 8vo. with Portrait,

ON THE WING.

By the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN.

London: SAUNDERS, OTLEY & Co. 66, Brook-street, W.

THE COURT OF MEXICO.

Now ready, the Fourth Edition, revised, 1 vol. 8vo. 12s. cloth,

THE COURT OF MEXICO.

By the Countess PAULA VON KOLLONITZ,

Late Lady-in-Waiting to H.M. the Empress Charlotte of Mexico.

"Contains perhaps the most trustworthy account of early passages in the short rule of Maximilian which has yet seen the light. The authoress was a devoted attendant upon the Empress; and every incident she relates

in connexion with that unfortunate lady is calculated to increase the pity which the civilized world has felt for her heavy sorrows." —*Times*.

London: SAUNDERS, OTLEY & Co. 66, Brook-street, W.

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF 'VICTORY DEANE.'

Now ready at all the Libraries, in 3 vols. post 8vo.

MAUD MAINWARING.

By CECIL GRIFFITH,

Author of 'Victory Deane,' 'The Uttermost Farthing,' &c.

"The style in which the book is written is worthy of all praise; it is flowing and graceful, chaste yet vivid with figure and illustration." —*Examiner*.

"One of the few novels that cultivated readers would care to read a second time." —*Imperial Review*.

London: SAUNDERS, OTLEY & Co. 66, Brook-street, W.

FIFTH YEAR.

Just ready, in post 8vo. with Plans and Plates, price 1s.

THE BROWN BOOK FOR 1868;

Or, Book of Ready Reference for the Use of London Visitors and Residents in London.

London: SAUNDERS, OTLEY & Co. 66, Brook-street, W.

Now ready, 1 vol. 8vo. 500 pp.

RAMBLES ON RAILWAYS.

BY

SIR CUSACK P. RONEY.

With NUMEROUS MAPS and DIAGRAMS.

Price 15s.

EFFINGHAM WILSON, Royal Exchange.

MISS BRADDON'S NEW NOVEL—NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.

This day, in 3 vols. at all Libraries,

CHARLOTTE'S INHERITANCE.

By M. E. BRADDON,

AUTHOR of 'LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET,' 'BIRDS of PREY,' &c.

LIBRARY EDITION OF MISS BRADDON'S NOVELS.

Immediately, in 1 vol. price 6s., with Frontispiece and Vignette Title-page printed in tint on toned paper, cloth gilt, crown 8vo.

BIRDS OF PREY.

"Miss Braddon's pre-eminence in her own line of fiction is a very striking literary phenomenon, and her latest novel asserts that pre-eminence so strongly that it must be awarded a high place, perhaps the highest, among her creations. As story after story flow from her pen in uninterrupted succession, it is found, as in 'Birds of Prey,' that all the best qualities are still present—that the interest is fresh and absorbing—that the dialogue is perfectly natural, but highly dramatic—that the characters establish themselves at once in the mind as personages never to be forgotten—and that the *morale*, though never obtruded or preached about, is at every turn of the story as pure and healthy as in tales written with the prosy purpose of enforcing certain obvious rules of life. Miss Braddon, at her best, unites all that is subtest and most thrilling in the French school, with all that is purest in the English.... Miss Braddon's genius has gone on ripening from year to year, and it is evident there is hardly anything within the proper scope of fiction which she could not successfully attempt.... All her powers, all her gifts, all her resources, are dedicated, with the true tact of an artist, in her style unrivaled, to the production of narratives such as the public love and long for from her hand—narratives in which there is as little of departure from probability as there is of deviation into commonplace—narratives, instinct, above all, with the one great indispensable quality of vigorous creative power." —*Leader*.

London: WARD, LOCK & TYLER, Warwick House, Paternoster-row, E.C.

BOOSEY & CO.'S

SHILLING PUBLICATIONS.

BOOSEY'S SHILLING MASSES and ORATORIOS.

HAYDN'S IMPERIAL MASS.
GOUNOD'S MESSE ST.-CECILE.
MOZART'S TWELFTH MASS.
ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER.
JUDAS MACCABEUS.
THE MESSIAH.
BEETHOVEN'S MASS in C.
ACIS AND GALATEA.
MOZART'S REQUIEM.
DETTINGEN TE DEUM.
ISRAEL IN EGYPT.
THE CREATION.

Also, in crimson cloth, lit edges, 2s. 6d. each.

A Miniature Edition of 'THE MESSIAH' is published, demy 8vo. expressly for use in the Concert Room. Price 1s.; or in cloth, 1s. 6d.

BOOSEY'S SHILLING BOOK of PIANOFORTE MUSIC, in the 'MUSICAL CABINET.'

Post free 1s. 2d. each.

100. ROBERT SCHUMANN'S SCENES of CHILDHOOD (complete), and nine other short Pieces.
99. FRANZ SCHUBERT'S FOUR IMPROMPTUS, and SIX MOMENTS MUSICALES (all complete).
87. LEYBACH'S SIX MOST CELEBRATED FANTASIAS, including 'Puritani,' 'Sonambula,' &c.
86. MENDELSSOHN'S EIGHT SHORT PIECES, including 'The Rivulet,' Two Musical Sketches, Andante and Rondo, &c.
85. STEPHEN HELLER'S PROMENADES DUN SOLITAIRE. Complete.
80. STEPHEN HELLER'S TWELVE SHORT PIECES for PIANOFORTE.
84. KUHNE'S EIGHT FANTASIAS.
79. TEN DRAWING-ROOM PIECES, including 'The Shepherd's Song,' 'Perles et Diamans,' 'Il Carricolo,' &c.
- 33, 34, 35. MENDELSSOHN'S SIX BOOKS of SONGS WITH-OUT WORDS. Complete.

BOOSEY'S SHILLING BOOKS of SONGS in the 'MUSICAL CABINET.'

Post free, 1s. 2d. each.

98. SANTLEY'S TWENTY-SIX SONGS, including many Copyright Compositions.
77. EIGHTEEN NEW SONGS, by Claribel, Dolores, Virginia Gabriel, Balfé, Barker, &c.
94. TWENTY CELEBRATED SONGS, by Thomas Haynes Bayley, &c.
89. TWENTY of MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.
90. TWENTY SONGS of SCOTLAND.
83. THIRTEEN FAVOURITE DUETS, including 'When a Little Fawn we Keep,' 'My Pretty Page,' 'As it fell upon Day,' 'Tell me where is Fancy Bred,' 'The Lesson Duet,' &c.
76. SIR HENRY BISHOP'S THIRTEEN SONGS.
74. FOURTEEN SACRED SONGS.
44. MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY'S SONGS.
43. SIMS REEVES'S SONGS.
93. TWENTY-FIVE NEW CHRISTY'S SONGS.

BOOSEY'S SHILLING OPERAS, in

the 'MUSICAL CABINET,' for Pianoforte Solo. Each contains Overture and the whole of the Music. Price 1s. 2d. each, post free.

DER FREISCHÜTZ.
IL TROVATORE.
LA TRAVIATA.
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
LA SONNAMBULA.

BOOSEY'S SHILLING PIANOFORTE STUDIES. All Music Size, on thick paper. Post free, 1s. 2d. each.

- CRAMER'S STUDIES (First Book). 1s.
- CRZERNY'S 50 BEST EXERCISES. 1s.
- CRZERNY'S 101 ELEMENTARY EXERCISES. Two Books, 1s. each.
- CRZERNY'S ÉTUDE DE LA VÉLOCITÉ. Three Books, 1s. each.
- BERTINI'S 20 STUDIES, Op. 29. Two Books, 1s. each.
- HERZ'S SCALES, EXERCISES, and CHORDS. 1s.

BOOSEY'S SHILLING TUTORS.

All by Eminent Professors. Full Music Size, 24 to 40 pages each. Post free, 1s. 2d.

PIANOFORTE.	VIOLIN.
LADIES' VOICES.	FLUTE.
MEN'S VOICES.	CORNET-À-PISTONS.
HARMONIUM.	CLARINET.
ENGLISH CONCERTINA.	GERMAN CONCERTINA.

BOOSEY & CO. Holles-street.

CHANDELIERS, in Bronze and Or-molu, for Dining-room and Library. Candelabra, Moderator Lamps in Bronze Or-molu, China, and Glass; Statuettes in Parian, Vases, and other Ornaments, in a Show-room erected expressly for these Articles.—**OSLER**, No. 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, Wall Lights, and Mantelpiece Lusters, for Gas and Candles; Table Glass, &c. Glass Dinner Services, for 12 Persons, from 71 lbs.; Glass Dessert dishes for 12 ditto, from 21 lbs. All Articles made in Glass, fine Porcelain, English, French, &c. Fashions, suitable for Presents. Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed. London Show-rooms, No. 45, Oxford-street, W. Manufactory and Show-rooms, Broad-street, Birmingham. Established 1807.

CUTLERY, WARRANTED.—The most varied assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on SALE at **WILLIAM S. BURTON'S**, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales.

Ivory Handles.	Dessert Knives				Carver Knives			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1/2-inch Ivory handles	13	0	10	6	5	0	5	0
3/4-inch fine ivory handles	18	0	14	0	5	9	5	9
1-inch Ivory handles	21	0	16	0	5	9	5	9
1 1/2-inch Ivory handles	34	0	21	0	8	0	8	0
Ditto, with silver ferrules	42	0	35	0	13	6	13	6
Ditto, carved handles, silver ferrules	55	0	45	0	13	6	13	6
Nickel electro-silver handles	25	0	19	0	7	6	7	6
Silver handles, of any pattern	34	0	54	0	21	0	21	0

Bone and Horn Handles.—Knives and Forks per Dozen.

White Bone handles.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Plain bone handles.	13	6	11	0	3	0
Plain bone handles.	18	0	17	0	4	0
Black horn rimmed shodders.	18	0	15	6	3	0
Ditto, very strong riveted handles	12	6	9	6	3	0

The largest stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks, and of the new plated fish eating knives and forks and carvers.

WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGER, by appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, sends a Catalogue post and paid.

It contains upwards of 600 Illustrations of his unrivalled Stock of

Stainless Silver and Electro-plate,

Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods,

Dish Covers, Hot-water Dishes,

Stoves and Fenders,

Marble Chimney-pieces,

Kitchen Ranges,

Lamps, Gasoliers,

Tea-Tables,

Urns and Kettles,

Table Cutlery,

Clocks and Candelabra,

Baths and Toilet Ware,

Iron and Steel Articles,

Bedding and Bed-hangings,

Bed-room Cabinet Furniture,

Turkey Goods, &c.

With List of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show Rooms, at 30, Oxford-street, W. 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-lane, London.

E. LAZENBY & SON beg to direct attention to the following PRICE LIST of WINES:—

Per dozen.		
Berries—Good dinner wines	24s.	30s.
—Fine white, pale and golden	36s.	40s.
Amonitillo and Manzanilla	48s.	52s.
Vine de Pasto, a full dry wine	54s.	58s.
Porta—Crusted	38s.	44s.
—Newly bottled	30s.	36s.
Claritas—Pure white	18s.	20s.
—Fine, with bouquet	26s.	42s.
Champagnes—Light and fine dry wines: quarts	36s.	54s.
Pinto	66s.	72s.
—First Brandy, rich and dry: quarts	66s.	72s.
Cognac Brandy—Old, Pale and Brown	48s.	60s.
The bottles are included in the above prices.		

Foreign Liqueurs, Spirits, and Cordials of all kinds.

E. LAZENBY & SON have been induced to embark in the Wine Trade by the numerous inquiries of their Customers for good Wines, and have imported and laid down a large and carefully-selected Stock, which their numerous Foreign connexions have enabled them to do to great advantage. Their cellars are now open for inspection, and Lists of Prices and Samples of Wines will be forwarded if desired.

E. LAZENBY & SON, Wine Merchants, 6, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London, W.

WINES of the HIGHEST CLASS ONLY may be purchased of the **GENERAL WINES COMPANY**, 21, Cheapside, E.C., and 36, Burwick-street, W., at nearly Wholesale prices, for Cash. **PORTS** and **SHERRIES** (of the oldest and best Brandy) from 32s. and 38s. to 105s. per dozen, bottles and tapers included. Sample dozen sent upon receipt of P. O. Order to W. Smorthwaite, Manager, 52, Cheapside.

OLD-FASHIONED DRY PORT and RARE OLD WINES for CONNOISSEURS.

Messrs. HEDGES & BUTLER invite attention to their extensive STOCK of choice OLD PORT, selected and bottled with the utmost care, and now in the highest state of perfection, embracing the famous Vintages of 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1

HOUSEKEEPERS.—Send to the PEOPLE'S MARKET.

FAMILY MEN.—Send to the PEOPLE'S MARKET.

PEOPLE'S MARKET, 272, Whitechapel-road, London.—The Public supplied with good Butchers' Meat, Groceries, &c. &c., at reasonable prices. Orders with remittances promptly executed. Cheques and Post-office Orders to be made payable to W. M. WHITTINGHAM, Manager, crossed "London and Westminster Bank."

Present prices:

Per lb.	Per lb.
Legs or Saddles of Mutton	8d. to 1d.
Shoulders	6d. to 1d.
Bacon	7d. to 1d.
Tea	2s. 4d.

Tea Packets of 7 lb., 14 lb., and 28 lb., delivered free within 10 miles of the Market. Chests of about 90 lb. delivered free to London and Charing Cross, in Exchange or Cornhill, 1s. 6d.; Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Wexford, Londonderry, Belfast. Booking Offices have been opened near the following Railways—North London, 5, Broad-street Buildings; Great Eastern, 7, Commercial-street; 14, St. Swithin's-lane; which are open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. with a short interval after 3:45 p.m. Deposits Accounts opened with Families at a distance on receipt of less than £1, against which all orders will be punctually executed up to the amount standing to the credit. J. McCall & Co., of Houndsditch, guarantees Depositors' Accounts.

INTENDING PURCHASERS of the SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS, TUCKER'S PATENT, or "80-MINUTE COUCH," are respectfully cautioned against the appearance of the Original, but wanting all its essential advantages.

Each Genuine Mattress bears the Label "TUCKER'S PATENT," and a Number.

The SMEE's Spring Mattress, Tucker's Patent," received the only Prize Medal given to any article of bedding or furniture of any description, at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862, and may be obtained (price from 25s.) of most respectable Bedding Warehouses and Upholsterers, and Wholesale of the Manufacturers, WILLIAM SMEE & SONS, Finsbury, near Moorgate Railway Terminus, London, E.C.

SIX POUNDS PER WEEK
While laid up by Injury, and
£1,000 in Case of DEATH caused by
ACCIDENT OF ANY KIND.

May be secured by an Annual Payment of from £3 to £6 5s.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

For particulars apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents, or at the Offices, 64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT-STREET.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

Established 40 years, and Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SCOTTISH UNION INSURANCE COMPANY (FIRE AND LIFE), 37, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Moderate rates of Premium. Liberal conditions. Prompt Settlements. FREDK. GARLE SMITH, Secretary, No. 37, Cornhill, London. to the London Board.

UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

EXTENSION to FOUNDATION SCHOOLS.
Additions for Forty Years' average, nearly Two per Cent. per Annum. CHARLES McCABE, Secretary, 24, Suffolk-street, London, S.W.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, LOMBARD-STREET and CHARING CROSS. Established 1782.

Insurances effected in all parts of the world.
Prompt and liberal loss settlements.

GEORGE W. LOVELL, Secretary.

HAND-IN-HAND FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE, 1, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C. The Oldest Office in the Kingdom. Instituted for Fire Business, A.D. 1696. Extended to Life, 1836.

The Whole of the Profits divided Yearly amongst the Members. RETURNS for 1867.

Fire Department—66 per cent. of the Premiums paid on First-Class Risks.

Life Department—55 per cent. of the Premiums on all Policies of above 1000 pounds.

Accumulated Capital (31st Dec., 1866)—£1,195,541.

The Directors are willing to appoint as Agents persons of good position and character.

WHITTINGTON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office—37, MOORGATE-STREET, London. Branch Office—59, Piccadilly, Manchester.

Moderate Rates of Premiums—especially for young Lives. Bonuses have been declared in 1860, 1863, and 1866. Policies made payable during the lifetime of the Insured.

Invalid and Second-class Lives insured on a new principle.

ALFRED T. BOWSER, Manager.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, AND CHARING CROSS.

The division of the Profits which accrued during the five Years ended at Midsummer last has been declared, and the Bonus may now be received in Cash or applied in augmentation of the Sum assured, or reduction of the Premiums, at the option of the Policy-holders, agreeably to the Conditions in the Society's Prospectus.

The Additions to the Sums assured by Policies entitled to participate in four-fifths of the Profits are, on an average, about FIVE-SIX PER CENT. on the Premiums paid during the five years.

The present is a favourable period for effecting new Assurances, in reference to the next quinquennial division.

N.B.—Proposals are now received and Assurances may be effected at the Office at Charing Cross, as well as at the Chief Office in Threadneedle-street.

January, 1868. JAMES HARRIS, Actuary.

London and County Banking Company.

Established 1836.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—2,500,000*l.*

In 50,000 SHARES of 50*l.* each: PAID-UP CAPITAL, 925,428*l.*; RESERVE FUND, 425,428*l.*

DIRECTORS.

NATHANIEL ALEXANDER, Esq.

JOHN EDMUND ANDERDON, Esq.

THOS. TYRINGHAM BERNARD, Esq.

PHILIP PATTON BLYTH, Esq.

JOHN WILLIAM BURMESTER, Esq.

HUGH C. E. CHILDRIS, Esq. M.P.

JOHN FLEMING, Esq.

FREDERICK FRANCIS, Esq.

EDWARD W. T. HAMILTON, Esq. M.P.

FREDERICK HARRISON, Esq.

WILLIAM CHAMPION JONES, Esq.

WILLIAM NICOL, Esq.

General Manager—WILLIAM M'KEWAN, Esq.

Chief Inspector—W. J. NORFOLK, Esq.

Assistant General Manager—WILLIAM HOWARD, Esq.

Chief Accountant—JAMES GRAY, Esq.

Inspectors of Branches—H. J. LEMON, Esq., and C. SHERRING, Esq.

Secretary—F. CLAPPISON, Esq.

Head Office—21, LOMBARD-STREET.

At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors, held on Thursday, the 6th February, 1868, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street Station, the following REPORT for the year ending the 31st December, 1867, was read by the Secretary, William Nicol, Esq., in the Chair:—

The Directors in submitting to the Proprietors the Balance-sheet of the Bank for the half-year ending the 31st of December last, have the pleasure to report that, after paying all charges and interest to customers, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profits amount to 82,624*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* This sum, added to 7,051*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* brought forward from the last account, produces a total of 89,705*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

The usual Dividend of 6 per cent. is recommended, together with a bonus of 3 per cent. for the half-year, both free of income-tax, which will absorb 81,895*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* and leave 7,810*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* to be carried forward to profit and loss new account. The Dividend for the whole year 1867 will thus be 20 per cent.

The Directors have to announce the retirement of Coles Child, Esq., from the Board, on account of ill-health, and the election of Frederick Francis, Esq., in his stead. This creates a vacancy in the auditorship, which it is in the power of the meeting to fill up.

The Directors retiring by rotation are: Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, Esq. M.P., Philip Patton Blyth, Esq., and Edward William Terreck Hamilton, Esq., M.P., who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The Dividend and Bonus (together 1*s.* 1*d.* per share), free of income-tax, will be payable at the Head Office, or at any of the Branches, on and after Monday, the 17th instant.

BALANCE-SHEET of the LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, December 31st, 1867.

To capital 21,000,000 0 0
To instalments unpaid, not yet due 74,573 0 0 425,428 0 0

To reserve fund 500,000 0 0
To instalments unpaid, not yet due 74,573 0 0 425,428 0 0

To amount due by the Bank for customers' balances, &c. 13,195,149 19 3
To liabilities on acceptances, covered by securities 1,790,160 1 8 13,983,310 0 11

To profit and loss balance brought forward last account 7,051 1 1
To gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts 226,973 4 1 234,054 5 2

215,570,920 6 1

Or, By cash on hand at head office and branches, and with Bank of England 41,979,419 19 1
By cash placed at call and at notice, covered by securities 1,331,173 2 6 43,310,591 1 7

By investments, viz.: Government and Guaranteed Stocks 1,075,175 11 6
Other Stocks and securities 63,449 3 8 1,138,623 15 2

By discounted bills and advances to customers in town and country 8,979,541 17 8
By liabilities of customers for drafts accepted by the Bank (as per contra) 1,790,160 1 8 10,769,701 19 4

By freehold premises in Lombard-street and Nichol's-lane, freehold and leasehold property at the branches, with fixtures and fittings 218,338 11 3
By bank and office furniture 37,346 19 7

By salaries and all other expenses at head office and branches, including income-tax on profits and salaries 95,627 19 2 15,570,920 6 1

Profit and Loss Account.	£
To interest paid to customers, as above	437,346 19 7
To expenses, ditto	95,627 19 2
To dividend on bills not due, carried to new account	11,373 19 0
To dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year	54,598 12 6
To bonus of 3 per cent.	27,268 6 9
To balance carried forward	7,310 16 2
	234,054 5 2

By balance brought forward from last account 47,061 1 1
By gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts 226,973 4 1

234,054 5 2

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing Balance-sheet, and have found the same to be correct,

(Signed)

WILLIAM NORMAN, Auditors.
R. H. SWAINE,

London and County Bank, Jan. 30, 1868.

The foregoing Report having been read by the Secretary, the following Resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:—

1. That the Report be received and adopted, and printed for the use of the Shareholders.

2. That a Dividend of 6 per cent., together with a Bonus of 3 per cent., both free of income-tax, be declared for the half-year ending 31st December, 1867, payable on and after Monday, the 17th instant, and that the balance of 7,310*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* be carried forward to profit and loss new account.

3. That Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, Esq., M.P., be re-elected a Director of this Company; that Philip Patton Blyth, Esq., be re-elected a Director of this Company; that Edward William Terreck Hamilton, Esq., M.P., be re-elected a Director of this Company.

4. That William Norman and Richard Hinds Swaine, Esq., be elected Auditors for the current year.

5. That Whitbread Tomson, Esq., be elected as Auditor for the current year.

6. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Board of Directors for the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Company.

7. That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Auditors of the Company for their services during the past year.

8. That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to William M'Kewan, Esq., to the Chief Inspector, to the Chief Accountant, to the Secretary, and to all the other officers of the Bank, for the zeal and ability with which they have discharged their respective duties.

(Signed) W. NICOL, Chairman.

The Chairman having quitted the chair, it was resolved, and carried unanimously:—

9. That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be presented to William Nicol, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair.

(Signed) W. CHAMPION JONES, Deputy Chairman. Extracted from the Minutes.

(Signed) F. CLAPPISON, Secretary.

LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND on the Capital of the Company, at the rate of 6 per cent., for the half-year ending 31st December, 1867, with a Bonus of 3 per cent., will be paid to the Proprietors, either at the Head Office, 21, Lombard-street, or at any of the Company's Branch Banks, on and after MONDAY, the 17th instant.

By order of the Board, W. M'KEWAN, General Manager.

21, Lombard-street, February 6, 1868.

"Cocoa stands very much higher than Coffee or Tea," Dr. Hassall says, "and contains every ingredient necessary to the growth and sustenance of the body."

B R E A K F A S T.

The agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. Invigorating and sustaining, with a refined and grateful flavour developed by the special mode of preparation applied, this Cocoa is used as their habitual beverage for breakfast by thousands who never before used Cocoa. It is made simply by pouring-on boiling water or milk.

E P P S ' S

This Cocoa was originally introduced by JAMES EPPS & CO., the Homœopathic Chemists first established in this Country, with the view of providing for those under treatment an attractive and perfectly reliable preparation. The increased consumption, consequent on its adoption by the general Public, has in no degree been allowed to interfere with that elaborateness to which it may be said to have owed its first success.

C O C O A.

"Admirably adapted for the sick. For those in health, it is a luxury."—*Dr. Hooper.*

"Theobromine, the most highly nitrogenized vegetable principle."—*Dr. Liebig.*

CHAPPELL & CO.'S

THREE YEARS' SYSTEM OF HIRE AND PURCHASE OF PIANOFORTES.

CHAPPELL & CO. LET ON HIRE,

For Three Years certain (by Quarterly Payments in advance), the following

PIANOFORTES.

At 10 Guineas per annum, an elegant PIANINO, by Bord, of Paris, in best Walnut or Rosewood, with ornamented Fret, 6½ Octaves, Check Action, and Three Strings throughout the Treble; cash price, 27 Guineas.

At 15 Guineas per annum, an English Model PIANOFORTE, by Chappell & Co., in very handsome Rosewood, with truss legs, or in Walnut case, 6½ Octaves; cash price, 40 Guineas.

At 20 Guineas per annum, a Foreign Model PIANOFORTE, by Chappell & Co., in Rosewood or Walnut case, 7 Octaves, Check Action, and Three Strings throughout; cash price, 60 Guineas.

At the expiration of Three Years (provided each Quarterly Instalment shall have been paid in advance) the Instrument becomes the property of the Hirer.

Other descriptions, including those by Broadwood, Collard, and Erard, on a similar arrangement.

Illustrated Lists may be had on application to CHAPPELL & Co. 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL & CO.'S

THREE YEARS' SYSTEM OF HIRE AND PURCHASE OF HARMONIUMS.

CHAPPELL & CO. LET ON HIRE

ALL THE BEST

ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS

For Three Years certain (by Quarterly Payments in advance), after which the Instrument becomes the property of the Hirer.

A Three Stop, price 16 Guineas, or 31s. 6d. per Quarter for Three Years. A Six Stop, price 22 Guineas, or 42s. a Quarter. A Ten Stop, price 26 Guineas, or 27. 12s. 6d. a Quarter. And all other Instruments by this celebrated Maker in a like proportion.

Lists on application to CHAPPELL & Co. 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS on the Three Years' System of Hire and Purchase.

ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED DRAWING-ROOM MODEL INSTRUMENT,

With Sixteen Stops, Percussion Action, and all the latest improvements, price 60 Guineas; or if hired for Three Years certain, paying 5 Guineas per Quarter in advance, the Instrument becomes the property of the Hirer, without any further payment whatever.

The Large Drawing-room Model is the most perfect Harmonium for private use.

CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE

OF

VOCAL AND PIANOFORTE MUSIC,

Edited by EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

Sixty Numbers of this Popular Magazine are now ready. A New Number is added to the Series on the First of every Month.

Pianoforte Music.

10. Nine Pianoforte Pieces, by Brinley Richards.
11. Six Pianoforte Pieces, by Wallace.
12. Nine Pianoforte Pieces, by Osborne and Lindahl.
13. Favorite Airs from 'The Messiah.' Arranged for the Pianoforte.
14. Nine Pianoforte Pieces, by Ascher and Goris.
23. Twenty-five Juvenile Pieces for the Pianoforte.
36. Christy Minstrel Album, for Pianoforte alone.
41. Fifty Operatic Airs, Arranged for the Pianoforte from the most popular Operas.
42. One Hundred Irish Melodies, Arranged for the Pianoforte.
43. One Hundred Scotch Melodies, Arranged for the Pianoforte.
44. One Hundred Welsh and English Melodies, Arranged for the Pianoforte.
59. 'Faust,' for the Pianoforte, with the Story in Letter-press. January Number (1868).

Dance Music.

7. Ten Sets of Quadrilles, by Charles D'Albert, &c.
8. Forty Polkas, by Charles D'Albert, Jullien, Koenig, &c.
9. Five Sets of Waltzes, by Lanner, Strauss, Labitzky, &c.
25. Five Sets of Quadrilles as Duets, by Charles D'Albert.
34. Christmas Album of Dance Music, consisting of Quadrilles, Valses, Polkas, and Galops.
37. Standard Dance Music, comprising 72 Country Dances, Horn-Rag, Reels, Jigs, &c.
28. Fashionable Dance Book, consisting of Quadrilles, Valses, Polkas, Galops, Schottisches, &c.
40. Valses, by D'Albert and other eminent Composers.
57. Fifty Waltzes, &c., by Godfrey.
58. Thirty-two Polkas and Galops, by D'Albert, &c.

Sacred Vocal Music.

5. Twelve Sacred Songs, by John Barnett, George Barker, the Hon. Mrs. Norton, Charles Glover, &c.
6. Twelve Songs, by Handel. Edited by G. A. Macfarren.
45. Hymns for the Christian Seasons.

Christy Minstrel Songs.

22. Twenty-one Christy and Buckley Minstrel Melodies.
35. Vocal Christy Minstrel Album.
36. Christy Minstrel Songs (Second Selection).
48. Christy Minstrel Songs (Fourth Selection).
50. Christy Minstrel Songs (Fifth Selection).
55. Christy Minstrel Songs (Sixth Selection).
56. Christy Minstrel Songs (Seventh Selection).

Songs, Ballads, &c.

1. Thirteen Songs, by M. W. Balfe.
2. Ten Songs, by the Hon. Mrs. Norton.
3. Ten Songs, by Mrs. Arkwright, with Italian and English Words.
4. Ten Songs, by Mozart, with Italian and English Words.
15. Eighteen of Moore's Irish Melodies.
18. Twelve Songs, by Verdi and Flotow.
24. Thirteen Popular Songs, by the most Popular Composers.
25. Sixty-one Popular Songs.
29. Ten Contralto Songs, by Mrs. Arkwright, the Hon. Mrs. Norton, &c.
33. Juvenile Vocal Album, containing Songs, Duets, and Trios.
40. Twenty Sea Songs, by Dibdin, &c.
47. Thirteen Standard Songs of Shakespeare.
56. Mr. Santley's Popular Songs.

The Whole of the Songs are printed with Pianoforte Accompaniments.

Price ONE SHILLING each Number, or post-free for 1s. 2d., or three Numbers for 3s. 4d., to be had of all Music and Booksellers in the Kingdom; and of

CHAPPELL & CO. 50, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON, W.